

Architectural Survey and Evaluation

Proposed SR 1/Frederica Interchange

**South Murderkill Hundred
Kent County, Delaware**

October 2004



Prepared for:

**Delaware Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 778
Dover, Delaware 19901
and
Century Engineering, Inc.
4134 North Dupont Highway
Dover, Delaware 19901**



Prepared by:

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Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428**

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ABSTRACT

This document presents the results of an architectural survey and evaluation of historic resources as required for the proposed improvements to SR 1 as part of the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) SR 1 Corridor Capacity Preservation Program in Kent County, Delaware. Current land classification within the project area includes agricultural land and residential properties. This project was conducted for DelDOT and Century Engineering, Inc. during the fall of 2003 and spring of 2004.

The proposed SR 1, Frederica Interchange is located in Kent County, Delaware, at the intersection of SR 12/Frederica Road and SR 1. The study area extends from the existing intersection of SR 1 and Frederica Road approximately 2500.0 feet to the north along SR 1, 800.0 feet to the south along SR 1, and 1000.0 feet to the southwest along Frederica Road. The width of the study area varies (Figure 1).

There are three historic resources in the project Area of Potential Effect (APE): Barratt's Chapel (CRS # K-103), the Wix/Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740), and the Langrell Property (CRS # K-7242). Barratt's Chapel was previously listed in the National Register. Neither of the other two resources, the Wix/Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740) and the Langrell Property (CRS # K-7242), had been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. As a result of this survey, these two properties are recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As part of this study, five additional CRS Secondary Building forms were added for Barratt's Chapel (CRS # K-103): the Caretaker's House (CRS # K-103.001), the Museum (CRS # K-103.002), the Vestry (CRS K-103.003), and two modern sheds (CRS # K-103.004 and CRS # K-103.005). The chapel maintains good architectural integrity, and A.D. Marble & Company recommends that it continues to meet the eligibility criteria established by the National Park Service (NPS 1997). If the proposed undertaking produces visual and/or other indirect or direct impacts, a definitive National Register boundary may need to be established for this resource.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	<i>i</i>
Table of Contents	<i>ii</i>
List of Illustrations.....	<i>iii</i>
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Scope of Work	1
2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN	5
2.1 Background Research	5
2.2 Architectural Survey	5
2.3 Identified Property Types	6
3.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT	8
3.1 Previously Surveyed Architectural Resources.....	8
4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW	9
4.1 Geographic Setting.....	9
4.2 Regional Historic Setting	9
4.2.1 Transformation from Colony to State (1770-1830).....	9
4.2.2 Industrialization and Capitalization (1830-1880)	13
4.2.3 Suburbanization 1880-2000	18
5.0 DESCRIPTION OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES	23
5.1 Wix/Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740)	23
5.2 Langrell Property (CRS # K-7242).....	32
5.3 Barratt's Chapel (CRS # K-103).....	39
6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	52

References

Appendices

- Appendix A: CRS Survey Forms
- Appendix B: Barratt's Chapel National Register Nomination Form
- Appendix C: Qualifications of Researchers

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figures

1.	Project Location Map.....	2
2.	Surveyed Architectural Resources in the Project Vicinity	3
3.	1868 Beers' Atlas of Delaware	16
4.	1936 USGS Topographic Map of Project Study Area.....	21
5.	1954 Aerial Photograph of Project Study Area	22

Photographs

Photograph 1.	Overview of SR 1 project area; SR 1 in foreground; Wix/Robbins Property in background. Garage/shed is on the left of the photo. View to west	10
Photograph 2.	View of modern bridge over SR 12, looking northeast over Spring Creek	10
Photograph 3.	Wix/Robbins Property. Façade, view to west	24
Photograph 4.	Wix/Robbins Property. Overview of side and rear of house; small wing in foreground is attached to main building. View to southeast.....	24
Photograph 5.	Garage/shed at Wix/Robbins Property, view to southwest	25
Photograph 6.	Wix/Robbins Property, showing side and rear of house, view to northwest.....	25
Photograph 7.	Langrell Property, overview of façade, view to west.....	33
Photograph 8.	Langrell Property, overview of north elevation, view to south.....	33
Photograph 9.	Barratt's Chapel, view to northeast, showing west and south elevations	40
Photograph 10.	Overview of cemetery grounds, view to northwest	40
Photograph 11.	View of cemetery with cemetery wall and gate to right of photo. View to west	41
Photograph 12.	Caretaker's house, view to southwest with chapel and cemetery in background.....	45
Photograph 13.	Caretaker's house, view to southeast, showing SR 1 in background.....	45
Photograph 14.	Museum, showing façade (west elevation), looking east/southeast	47
Photograph 15.	Vestry, showing north and west elevations; view to southeast.....	49
Photograph 16.	Sheds located to southeast of Barratt's Chapel, view to north	51

1.0 INTRODUCTION



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an architectural survey conducted in response to certain road improvements proposed by the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) north of Frederica in South Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware (Figure 1). Several proposed roadway designs have been developed by Century Engineering, Inc. that will redirect northbound vehicular traffic on SR 12 across SR 1 via a bridge to the northbound lane of SR 1. These proposed designs would eliminate traffic on SR 12 northbound from crossing SR 1 at an unsignalized intersection, and then merging with the northbound lane of SR 1 from a short merge lane. Concept designs include the creation of an access road from the east side of SR 12, a bridge over SR 1, and the formation of a “T” intersection with the northbound lane of SR 1, approximately 350.0 feet north of the existing SR 12 / SR 1 intersection. Other concepts in the project design include the creation of merge lanes on the east side of the SR 1 northbound lane, approximately 1600.0 feet north of and 700.0 feet south of the existing SR 12 / SR 1 intersection.

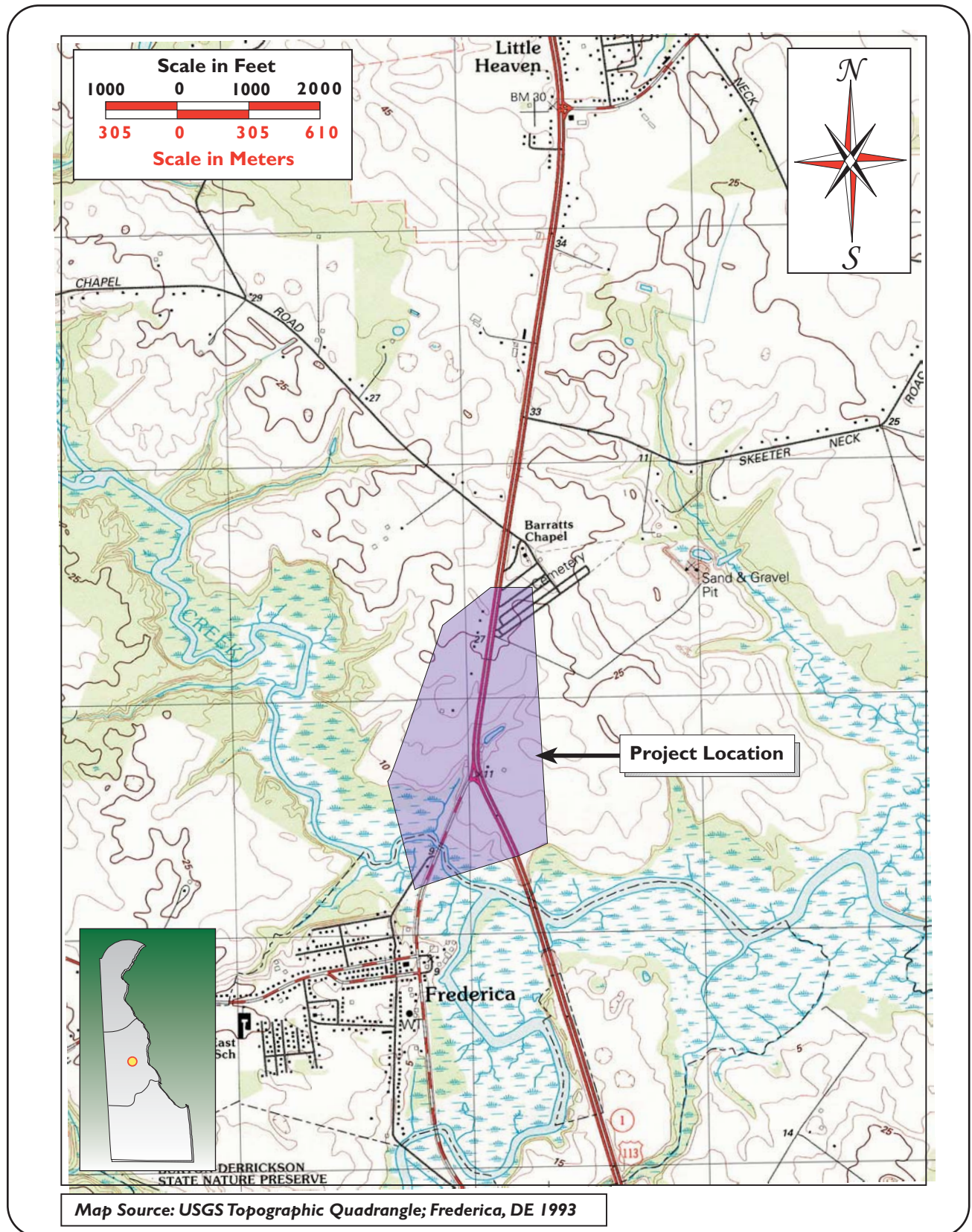
The architectural study area for the proposed SR 1 Frederica Interchange project is based upon a general area of study encompassing enough area for several interchange locations as presented by Century Engineering, Inc. (Figure 2). The study area, which for purposes of this project will serve as the Area of Potential Effect, was defined for this project on an aerial map (dated August 2003) that DelDOT provided to DE SHPO. At the field view held on October 1, 2003, it was suggested, and later confirmed, that the south end of the study area should be increased to include the dwelling surveyed during this project as K-7242. In general, the study area includes the lands immediately adjacent to SR 1, beginning at the intersection of SR 12 (Frederica Road) and Spring Creek as the southern terminus and traveling north to the southern edge of lands belonging to Barratt’s Chapel as the northern terminus.

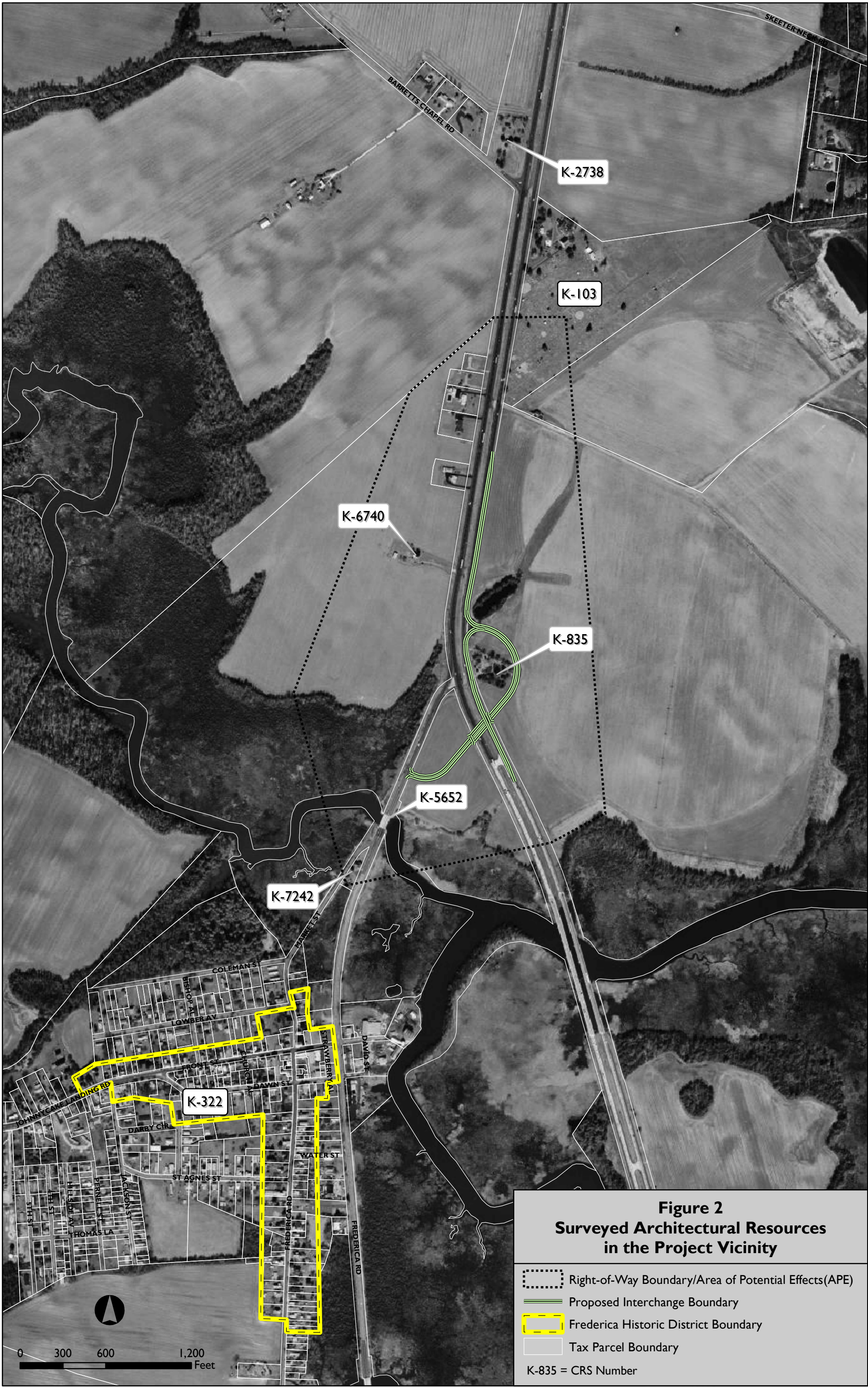
1.1 Scope of Work

The Scope of Work (SOW) consisted of the evaluation of two historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), the Wix/Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740), and the Langrell Property (CRS # K-7242). In addition, A.D. Marble & Company was asked to provide Delaware State Historic Preservation Cultural Resource Survey (CRS) forms for several buildings in the

Figure I Project Location Map

SR I, Frederica Interchange
South Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware





Barratt's Chapel complex (CRS #K-103) that were not previously documented in the National Register Nomination Form, as well as a CRS update form for Barratt's Chapel. Barratt's Chapel is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Wix/Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740) and the Langrell Property (CRS # K-7242) were assessed for their historic and architectural significance, and the resources were documented and evaluated in order to determine their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The locations of these properties are depicted in Figure 2.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN



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2.1 Background Research

Prior to any field survey, the files of the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DE SHPO) were examined. The University of Delaware (Morris Library) was checked for books and archival materials that could be used in the development of background history and historic contexts. With the exception of Barratt's Chapel, no properties within the study area have been previously evaluated for National Register significance (Figure 2). One historic bridge was surveyed in 1980 (CRS # 5652) and determined not eligible for listing in the National Register (P.A.C. Spero & Company 1991). Since the time of the 1980 survey, the bridge, which dated to 1920, has been replaced with a modern, wider structure.

2.2 Architectural Survey

After conducting background research, an architectural survey was carried out to: 1) identify the range of resources 50 years of age, or older, within the current study area; 2) locate individual properties that could be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and 3) field check those properties that were previously listed or determined eligible or not eligible for listing in the National Register.

In order to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a resource (e.g., building, site, structure, object, or district) must meet the 50-year age criterion, or meet the criteria consideration for properties achieving significance within the last 50 years. Resources 50 years of age or older, located within the APE, were documented for this project. In addition, resources must also meet the Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR § 60.4) as stated in *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high

- artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory (NPS 1997).

A property must also retain sufficient integrity from its period of significance. Expected resource types and guidelines for National Register evaluation are included within each of the three historic contexts.

A.D. Marble & Company conducted the historic resources survey in October 2003 and April 2004, which included an examination of all those buildings located on tax parcels that were located within the Historic Resources APE. Historic maps were examined to determine approximate dates of construction for buildings within the study area and resources that were identified during the initial field view in the fall of 2003. All properties that had previously been evaluated were also identified on the field mapping.

During the course of fieldwork, sketch maps and descriptions of each resource were prepared, and resources were photographed using black and white, 35 mm film. Color digital photographs were also made as a supplement to the black and white film photography. DE SHPO CRS forms were filled out manually in the field, and this information was later entered into computerized forms.

For Barratt's Chapel, which is already listed in the National Register, a CRS update form and several new CRS forms were prepared for additional associated buildings that were not included in the National Register nomination form (Davis, Guerrant, and Hahn, personal communication 2004). On the advice of the DE SHPO, the entire property was re-photographed in order to show current conditions (Davis and Guerrant, personal communication 2004). For CRS # K-6740 (the Wix/Robbins Property), a survey update form was prepared.

2.3 Identified Property Types

Under the Delaware State Plan (Ames et al. 1989; Herman et al. 1989), a total of three historic property types were located during the survey for this project. These resource types relate to (1) Architecture; (2) Agriculture; and (3) Religion.

The following descriptions describe the three resource types:

Architecture-Residential Properties: Three dwellings identified as 50 years old or older, within the APE, were documented, including distinctive examples of particular architectural styles or forms. Residential types include late Victorian, mid-twentieth-century, and Colonial Revival styles.

Agriculture: Farmsteads are defined as a cluster of buildings (house, barn, outbuildings) and the surrounding land historically associated with agricultural production. One resource surveyed during this project, the Wix/Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740), was an agricultural resource historically, but its barn(s) and all associated outbuildings are no longer standing. Nevertheless, since the present house was originally built as part of a farm, agriculture is reviewed in this study in order to provide a background context.

Churches: One religious resource, Barratt's Chapel (CRS # K-103), was found within the study area. A church is important for its associations with community development, as churches were often the focal points of historic communities. Religious buildings and cemeteries may be individually eligible for the National Register as long as they meet the criteria consideration (primary significance derived from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance). They may also be eligible as part of historic districts. Barratt's Chapel was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

3.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT



3.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The APE includes resources that may be “directly or indirectly impacted by project activities, including acquisition of property, property easements, and/or visual and audible effects” (36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties). For the purposes of Section 106, the APE is defined as “the geographic area within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” (ibid). The APE for historic resources in the proposed SR 1/Frederica Interchange study area is shown in Figures 1 and 2. The study area, which for purposes of this project will serve as the Area of Potential Effect, was defined for this project on an aerial map (dated August 2003) that DelDOT provided to DE SHPO. At the field view held October 1, 2003, it was suggested, and later confirmed, that the south end of the study area should be increased to include the dwelling surveyed during this project as K-7242.

3.1 Previously Surveyed Architectural Resources

There are a total of three extant architectural resources within the project APE that meet the 50 year old, or older, criterion: Barratt’s Chapel (CRS #K-103), the Wix/Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740), and the Langrell Property (CRS # K-7242). Also located within the APE is CRS # K-5652, a concrete slab bridge, which was surveyed in 1980, and was subsequently replaced with a modern structure. These resources, which lie within the APE, are shown in Figure 2. There are several other resources that are in the project vicinity, but not in the APE proper. These are mentioned briefly herein as background information. The Frederica Historic District (CRS K-322) is outside of the APE, but it lies within the project vicinity to the southwest (Figure 2). CRS # K-2738, which was surveyed in 1980 and 1994, is just to the northwest of the APE and comprises a Foursquare residence with outbuildings. All buildings on that property have been completely demolished. CRS # K-835, which was located in the center of the APE, was the Soulie Gray mansion. It has been demolished since the CRS form was completed. The large residence was a stately, frame, six-bay Greek Revival dwelling that featured frieze band windows, pilasters, and a central columned entryway/porch. Although the buildings from the Soulie Gray property are no longer standing, this property is now considered a potential archaeological site. Photocopies of CRS forms for resources within the project APE may be found in Appendix A.

4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW



4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

4.1 Geographic Setting

The proposed SR 1 Frederica Interchange project study area is located within the Mid-Drainage zone of the Lower Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. The project study area predominantly consists of agricultural lands overlooking the estuary setting of the Murderkill River (Figure 2). Gently rolling plowed fields are found on the east side of SR 1, as well as in the small area of land situated between SR 1 and SR 12. A small grove of ornamental trees and plants clustered along the east side of SR 1, at the intersection of SR 1 and SR 12, represents the location of the non-extant Soulie Gray House (K-835). On the west side of SR 1, a large tract of agricultural land extends west to the Murderkill River (Photograph 1). Marshlands border the southern limits of the area, with a small drainage extending along the western edge of SR 12 to the intersection of SR 12 and SR 1. A modern bridge spans Spring Creek at the intersection of SR 12 and SR 1 (Photograph 2). A farm pond found on the east side of SR 1 feeds this drainage. Generally, the land slopes from the north down to the south. A mix of deciduous and coniferous trees interspersed with scrub/shrub and briars are found along the transition zone between agricultural field and marshland. Grassy banks line the edge of the roadway.

4.2 Regional Historic Setting

The post-contact history of the Middle Atlantic region begins with the explorations of numerous European peoples in North America. In general, the history of Delaware is divided into five time periods, beginning with exploration of the area and concluding with modern urbanization (De Cunzo and Catts 1990). The first two time periods, Exploration and Frontier Settlement (1630-1730), and Intensified and Durable Occupation (1730-1770), pre-date the standing architectural resources in the project area; consequently, these periods are not addressed in this report. However, they will be discussed in the forthcoming archaeological report for the proposed SR 1 Frederica Interchange project.

4.2.1 Transformation from Colony to State (1770-1830)

Early Swedish settlers quickly recognized the value of the rich soil and favorable climate that the Delaware region offered. The Swedes cultivated tobacco, corn, pumpkins, rye, barley, watermelons, and wild turnips among other crops (Hoffecker 1977:18). By the eighteenth



Photograph 1: Overview of SR 1 project area; SR 1 in foreground; Wix/Robbins Property in background. Garage/shed is on the left of the photo. View to west (April 2004).



Photograph 2: View of modern bridge over SR 12, looking northeast over Spring Creek (April 2004).

century, Delaware, along with the rest of the middle colonies, emerged as the “bread colonies” of the New World (Schlebecker 1975:40).

Frederica. One of the earliest established communities in South Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, is the town of Frederica. It is laid out on the part of “St. Collom” that was originally warranted to Benoni Bishop in 1681 as a tract of 1400 acres. It was originally known as “Johnny Cake Landing” and “Indian Point” (Conrad 1908:664-5). The small ship landing gradually grew into a shipbuilding center and homeport for vessels engaged in both coastal and international trade. The town was first surveyed and laid out in lots by John Emerson in 1772. The town was incorporated by the legislature in 1826; however, that charter was repealed, then reissued in 1865 (Bevan 1929:848). In 1736, the first ship to have been built and launched on the Murderkill was the *Hopewell*, a ten-ton sloop. The construction of Schooner-style ships began in the mid-eighteenth century; and ship-building prospered in Frederica until around 1887 (Bevan 1929:848).

The Revolutionary War and Farming. The American Revolution brought much disarray to the region at the beginning of this time period. British activities on the Delaware River and Bay disrupted the maritime economy of the area, impacting all manner of trade. British, French, and Continental forces passing through Delaware made for disruptive travel to farmer and merchant alike. Social and political unrest in the colony further heightened an already tense atmosphere.

Colonists witnessed a variety of military forces pass through Delaware during the Revolutionary War. British and Hessian troops marched from Cecil County, Maryland and skirmished in the fall of 1777 with American forces at Cooch’s Bridge, south of Newark. The American forces were forced to retreat, and the British seized Wilmington. The control of Wilmington shifted frequently throughout the winter of 1777/1778. In 1781, Lafayette’s French troops disembarked at Christiana, then proceeded to march west towards Tidewater, Virginia.

After the Revolutionary War, the population of Delaware grew rapidly, while its agricultural productivity dropped. The population of Kent County was estimated at 18,920 in 1790 (Munroe 1993). A decrease in soil fertility coupled with competition for good farming land and a decline

in wheat prices forced many farmers with small operations to sell off their holdings to larger, wealthier farms. A shift in rural settlement patterns was observed as farms began to move from the older coastal settlements to the upland areas in the middle of the state. Factors such as an improvement in agricultural technology and crop rotation allowed for greater crop yields in these upland fields.

Barratt's Chapel. Located in the southern half of Kent County, just to the north of the town of Frederica, Barratt's Chapel was built in 1780. It was built on land donated by Philip Barratt, a prominent political figure in the county. Barratt, who had recently become a Methodist, wanted to build a center for the growing Methodist movement in Delaware. Barratt's Chapel is the oldest surviving church building in the United States built by and for Methodists and is known as the "Cradle of Methodism." Methodism began in England as a movement within the Church of England led by John and Charles Wesley. As members of the Methodist Societies emigrated to the American colonies, Methodism began to increase its following in the Colonies. Between 1768 and 1774, John Wesley sent Francis Asbury and seven other Methodist lay preachers from England to minister to the growing societies. When the Revolutionary War broke out, only Asbury and James Dempster chose to remain in America. Dempster withdrew to upstate New York, where he remained for the rest of his life; thus Asbury became the effective leader of American Methodists (<http://www.barrattschapel.org/bachSTOa1.aspx>, accessed 10 November 2003).

Agriculture continued to be important throughout the eighteenth century and into the early decades of the nineteenth century. Many dispossessed farmers left Delaware during the 1820s and 1830s, or sought occupation in the numerous urban and industrial centers where employment was readily available. Manufacturing and commerce prospered under the influence of an increased labor force. Textile manufacturers in the cotton and woolen mills along Red Clay Creek, White Clay Creek, and Brandywine Creek produced the finished raw fabrics needed to clothe a growing country (Pursell 1958). In 1825, fur and silk hats manufactured by Lewis and Thomas Lockwood in Frederica provided jobs and income for residents in the community (Coverdale 1976: 13).

4.2.2 Industrialization and Capitalization (1830-1880)

The effects of the Industrial Revolution led to significant advances in transportation, urbanization, and industrialization in northern Delaware. By the early 1830s, a significant number of transportation improvements were underway. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, finished in 1829, opened a direct route from the head of the Chesapeake Bay to the Delaware River, eliminating the long water journey around the Delmarva Peninsula. The shortened travel time fostered more business between the major urban centers of Baltimore and Philadelphia. In 1837, 100,000.0 tons of cargo passed through the C & D Canal, while in 1872, the peak tonnage year, 1,318,772.0 tons were transported (Snyder and Guss 1974). The towns of St. Georges and Delaware City grew rapidly and became social and economic points for the local community as a result of the commercial traffic with the canal.

On the eve of the Civil War, the cash value of farms in Delaware totaled nearly \$31.5 million dollars. During the same year, the entire value of manufactures in Delaware totaled approximately \$9.9 million (University of Virginia: U.S. Historical Census Browser 1998; approximately \$680 million and \$215 million, respectively, in 2004 dollars). These statistics, however, belie the differences that existed within the state between New Castle County in the north, and Kent and Sussex counties in the south. Northern portions of the state quickly became industrialized and economically progressive, while the southern portions remained agricultural. In many respects, the State of Delaware, during the antebellum period, reflected larger sectional differences that existed between north and south. New Castle County accounted for over 90 percent of the total value of manufacturing products in Delaware. The value of manufacturing products for Kent and Sussex counties combined totaled less than \$1 million (approximately \$20 million in 2004 dollars). New Castle also boasted of greater agricultural output than the two southern counties combined. This production reflected the transportation and technological advantages that New Castle County enjoyed during the nineteenth century.

Builders completed the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in New Castle County by 1830, and by the late 1850s, tonnage on this route exceeded the half-million mark (Taylor 1951:41-42). The canal, along with the completion of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad (PW

& BRR) in 1838, provided the necessary transportation linkages with major markets and assured the economic success of the City of Wilmington and New Castle County (ibid: 78).

Kent County, however, did not enjoy the same transportation advantages. As a result, Kent's economy and population remained static for most of the nineteenth century. During the period from 1790 to 1850, the population of Kent County increased from 18,920 to 22,816, an increase of only 21 percent. During the same period, the population of New Castle County increased 117 percent from 19,688 to 42,780 (University of Virginia: U.S. Historical Census Browser 1998). As New Castle County prospered during the first half of the nineteenth century, Kent County suffered from economic stagnation. Intense farming of the land, coupled with a lack of soils conservation, completely exhausted the soil in the southern parts of the state by 1850. Wheat yield per acre in Kent County fell to five bushels (Hoffecker 1977: 44).

New Castle County, despite having nearly 15,000.0 fewer acres and over 250 fewer farms than Kent County, boasted of a cash value of all farms of nearly \$17 million in 1860. This figure amounted to almost \$8 million more than the value of Kent County farms (University of Virginia: U.S. Historical Census Browser 1998). New Castle County more than doubled Kent's output of wheat, and more than quadrupled its output of rye and oats. New Castle also exceeded the amount of butter and cheese Kent produced by 580,000 pounds (New Castle produced 769,915 pounds, Kent produced 189,091 pounds), and surpassed the hay tonnage by 20,000 tons (New Castle produced 24,417 tons; Kent produced 4,109 tons; DeBow 1854:208-209). In addition to its transportation advantages, New Castle County boasted of a progressive farming population. New Castle farmers formed the "Agricultural Society of the County of New Castle" in 1819. This organization sought to help county farmers improve agricultural production and efficiency. The Society provided a forum for the dissemination of modern farming practices including crop rotation, use of labor-saving machinery, and labor management (Herman 1987:117). Many New Castle farmers also introduced new animals, such as merino sheep herds, and experimented with new crops (Hoffecker 1977: 47). Their progressive thinking, cooperative spirit, and use of new technologies ensured that New Castle County sustained a profitable agricultural economy throughout the nineteenth century.

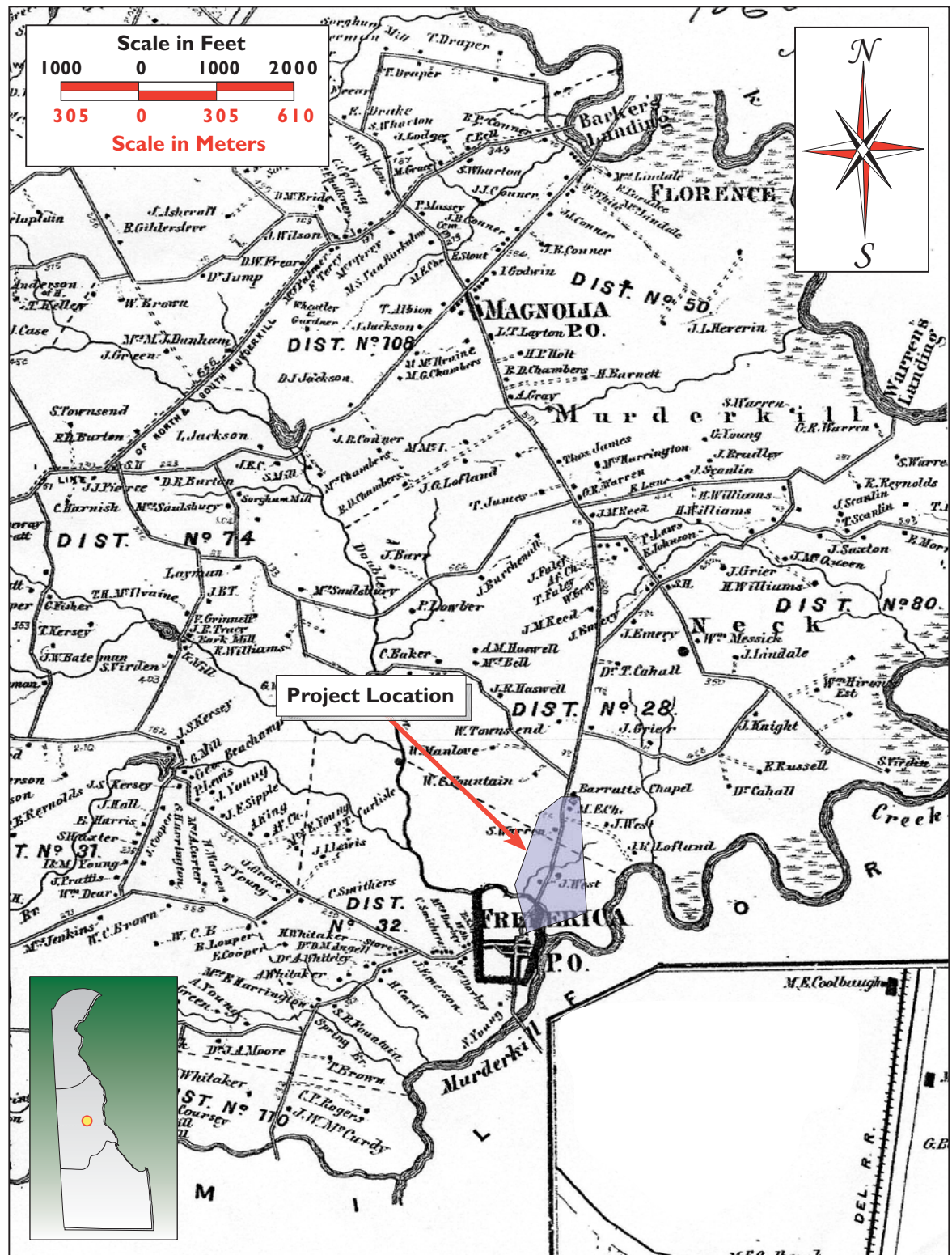
The Port of Frederica. The Port of Frederica continued to expand as a shipbuilding center during the mid- to late-nineteenth century, utilizing local white oak and pine. The first steamboat to navigate the Murderkill to Frederica was the “Egypt Mills” in 1857 (Scharf 1888:1160). This riverside town on the Murderkill River is clearly depicted on the 1868 Beers’s Atlas of Delaware (Figure 3).

Prior to the coming of the railroad in the late 1850s, Frederica was a busy shipping port (Bevan 1929:848). The construction of the Delaware Railroad created an efficient means of overland transportation through the inland portion of the state, and served to divert shipping away from coastal routes. Canneries and other industries soon began in the town, and Frederica today has retained much of its character-defining qualities as a nineteenth-century commercial town.

Transportation Improvements and the Rise of the Peach in Kent County. Two mid-nineteenth-century developments changed the fortunes of the southern portion of Delaware. The first was the extension of the PW & BRR to southern portions of the state. As early as the 1830s, elected officials and financiers envisioned a rail line that would link Wilmington with the southern half of the state. However, periodic downturns in the economy stalled the project for years. Not until the PW & BRR supported the project did the idea become reality. The Delaware line finally opened late in 1856, with the southern terminus located at Seaford and the northern terminus linked with major rail networks at Wilmington (Hoffecker 1977: 46).

The second development that aided the economic growth of southern Delaware was the introduction of peach orchards. Successful peach farmers stood to make a handsome profit from the fruit. One 400.0-acre orchard in Delaware netted the owner \$38,000 in one growing season (nearly \$700,000 in 2004 dollars; Rutter 1880: 81). Farmers in southern portions of the state planted peach orchards in anticipation of the railroad’s arrival. Prior to the arrival of the railroad, large-scale peach production would have been nearly impossible. Transportation of peaches, a fruit easily damaged, over nineteenth-century roads would have made the venture unprofitable. The railroad however, offered a mode of transportation that conveyed the product to market with minimal damage and spoilage.

Figure 3
1868 Beers' Atlas of Delaware
 SR I, Frederica Interchange
 South Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware



Map Source: Beers 1868

Between 1860 and 1870, the value of Kent County's orchard products jumped from \$35,694 to \$489,283 (University of Virginia: U.S. Historical Census Browser 1998, approximately \$775,000 and \$12 million, respectively, in 2004 dollars). During the 1870s, farmers in Kent County also began organizing Grange Halls. As in other parts of the country, the Grange offered a forum for the discussion of scientific crop management and techniques. The Grange also consolidated the buying power of the local farmers to obtain favorable prices on fertilizers, equipment, seed, and shipping rates (Delaware Humanities Forum 1984:19). With these improvements in techniques, organization and technology, agriculture in Kent County quickly became a profitable venture.

Racial Characteristics of Kent County. In the antebellum period, one demographic aspect set Kent County apart from other counties in Delaware and the rest of the United States. The 1860 census, the last taken before passage of the Thirteenth Amendment, enumerated 7,721 free blacks living in Kent County. This accounted for over 26 percent of the total population of Kent County at a time when free blacks accounted for approximately 15 percent of Delaware's population, and only 1.5 percent of the total U.S. population (University of Virginia: U.S. Historical Census Browser 1998). No other county in the nation boasted of such a high percentage of free blacks. While slavery did exist in Kent County (census takers counted 203 in 1860), it is clear that it did not represent a major institution. A few factors account for the high percentage of free blacks in Kent County. Environmental characteristics of the Delaware region offered a relatively short growing season and prevented the cultivation of a one-crop economic system. This made the expense of keeping slaves year-round impractical. Farm owners found it more economical to hire workers, in many cases African-Americans, during the summer growing season only.

Political factors also may have induced free blacks to settle in Kent County. The laws, regulations, and social customs of the state reflected both their need for "Negro labor" and their belief in the doctrine of white superiority. The economic reality and the desire to uphold a social hierarchy resulted in an ambivalent record of race relations in the state. Delaware became the first slave state to abolish the domestic slave trade, and the Delaware courts developed a doctrine that presumed persons of color free unless proven otherwise. Delaware was the only slave state

to implement such a policy. However, Delaware also passed Jim Crow laws prior to the start of hostilities between the North and the South.

4.2.3 Suburbanization 1880-2000

The Demise of the Peach Orchard. Peaches presented many difficulties to growers, which ultimately led to the demise of the industry in Delaware. Orchards required intensive maintenance of the soil, and the productive life of a peach tree lasted approximately 20 years. Despite these obstacles, peaches remained a cash crop in Kent County for decades. An outbreak of a disease known as “peach yellows” infected many orchards during the last few decades of the nineteenth century. The yellows appeared in the region as early as 1806, but did not hit the newly planted orchards in Southern Delaware until the late nineteenth century. The disease caused fruit to mature rapidly, tainted the flavor, turned foliage yellow, and ultimately destroyed the tree within two growing seasons (Rutter 1880:11). By 1890, the yellows infected many of the orchards in nearly all parts of the state. By this time, however, growers in the south began diversifying their crops (Delaware Humanities Forum 1984:21).

During this period, many growers destroyed their peach trees and planted apple trees. In 1909, the state still enumerated nearly 1.4 million peach trees. Fifteen years later, that number dropped to approximately one-half million, although the state still harvested over 355 thousand bushels of peaches in that year. During this same period, the number of apple trees rose from less than 700,000 to nearly 1.1 million, and the number of bushels harvested rose to over 824,000 (Bevan 1929: 761). The switch to apple orchards in the early twentieth century made Kent County the largest fruit and nut-producing County in Delaware. The value of the crop rose from \$231,803 in 1910 to nearly \$1.3 million in 1920. The yearly value of the crop continued to grow over the next decade, exceeding \$1.6 million in 1930. By 1950, however, the value of fruit and nut products fell to \$388,000 (University of Virginia: U.S. Historical Census Browser 1998). Area farmers continued to harvest orchard products, but never again would it figure so prominently into the economic success of Kent County.

Changing Settlement Patterns. By the early twentieth century, the pattern and density of settlement in Delaware had spread from localized urban centers to interlocked suburban

communities across the state. Small communities were replaced by commercial and industrial “strip” development along major roads. The introduction of the automobile gave people a means to travel beyond the confines of a train or boat in a short period of time. Improvements to the state road system expanded manufacture, commerce, and agriculture throughout the state. The earliest DelDOT construction plans for the SR 1 roadway near Frederica date to June 23, 1919. The agency was then known as the “The State of Delaware State Highway Department”, and these early plans are the first in a series that were updated and changed over the years. The 1919 set of plans was entitled “Plan for the Construction of Route No. K-1 Contract No. 17.” The “K” undoubtedly refers to the Kent County portion of what eventually became known as SR 1. The next set of plans – Contract No. 24 – are undated, but they are likely from the ‘teens or ‘twenties. These drawings show the section of today’s SR 12, running west toward Frederica from SR 1, and it includes a scheme for the bridge over Spring Creek (the bridge was recently replaced by a new bridge). (The State of Delaware State Highway Department, also; The State of Delaware Department of Highways and Transportation; various dates).

The Dupont Highway (US 13/113), opened in 1924, connected northern and southern Delaware and shifted the state’s agricultural production permanently towards non-local markets. The DuPont Highway is designated US 13 from Wilmington to Dover and US 113 on southward to the Maryland border. Named for T. Colman Dupont, who personally financed the project, the DuPont Highway was the first modern, paved road to run the entire length of Delaware http://kyky.essortment.com/duponthighway_rgwc.htm (accessed 12 November 2003). In 1933 the State Highway Department widened the DuPont Highway (http://www.hsd.org/DHE/DHE_where_transport_Rt13.htm, accessed August 25, 2004), making it one of the country’s earliest divided highways.

Turning again to the Frederica portion of the roadway, the State Highway Department’s Contract No. 917 contains plans from the 1930s (exact year not given) and shows the roadway being widened within the project area. By 1947, Contract No. 919, the road was widened again and resurfaced, and the plans cover a 9.7-mile stretch of SR 1 from Magnolia and Little Heaven southward to Frederica. In 1963, the road was re-designed to carry speeds of 60 mph, and major improvements were made to the intersection of the “Frederica By-Pass” (today’s SR 1) and SR

12. Contract No. 71-05-004 is from a later period, but the exact year is unknown. These plans called for additional widening of “U.S. 113 from Frederica to Little Heaven”. By the time of this contract, the agency was known as “The State of Delaware Department of Highways and Transportation” (The State of Delaware State Highway Department, also; The State of Delaware Department of Highways and Transportation; various dates).”

At the close of 1940, Kent County remained a largely rural, agricultural area. This is shown clearly on a 1936 topographic map of the area (Figure 4). The 1940 census enumerated nearly 3,000 farms in Kent County with an average farm size of over 100.0 acres. In the 60-year period from 1880 to 1940, the population of Kent County remained almost unchanged, while the population of the rest of Delaware grew rapidly. During this period, the population of Kent County rose from 32,874 to 34,441, an increase of less than five percent. The population of the rest of the state, however, more than doubled from 113,734 to 232,064 during the same period (University of Virginia: U.S. Historical Census Browser 1998). These statistics reveal the intense agricultural nature of Southern Delaware. Agricultural land remained too valuable to destroy for residential or industrial development. The Second World War and the subsequent Cold War brought changes to Southern Delaware and forever altered the landscape of Kent County.

Since the mid-twentieth century, Kent County has experienced the normal shift away from agrarian pursuits. The immediate project area, however, continued to remain agricultural as shown in a 1954 aerial photo (Figure 5). The major employers in the county now include the State and Local Government and the Dover Air Force Base. The majority (approximately 28.5 percent) of the total employed civilian population of Kent County is engaged in management, professional, and related occupations. Approximately 26.9 percent is engaged in sales and office occupations; 17 percent is engaged in educational, health, and social services; 15.3 percent is engaged in production, transportation, and material moving occupations; and 11.6 percent is engaged in construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations. Presently, only 0.7 percent is engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing occupations (http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFacts?_event=Search&geo_id=01000US&_geoContext=&_street=&_county=kent&_cityTown=&_state=04000US10&_zip=&_lang=en&_sse=on).

Figure 4
1936 USGS Topographic Map of Project Study Area
 SR I, Frederica Interchange
 South Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware

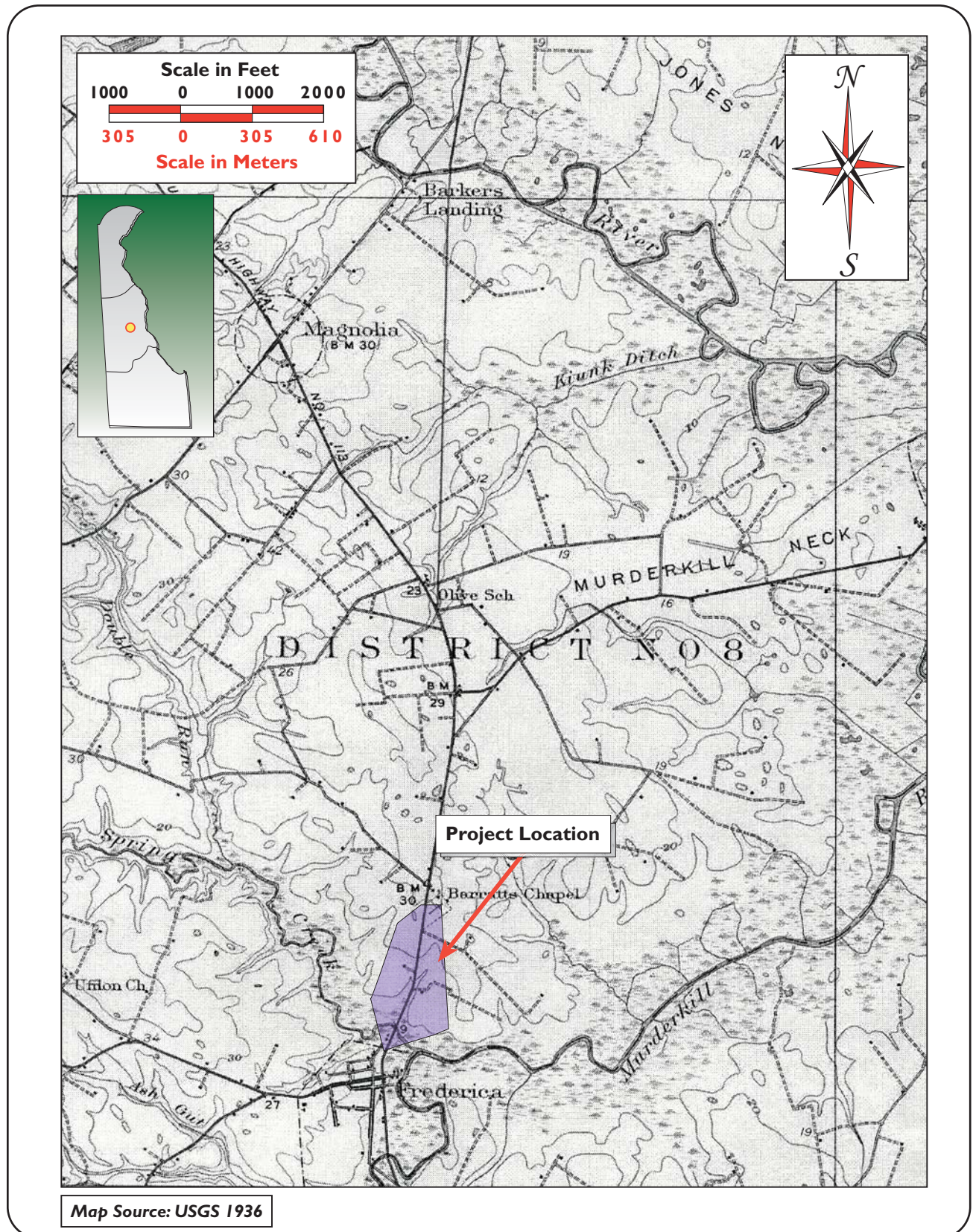


Figure 5
1954 Aerial Photograph of Project Study Area
SR I, Frederica Interchange
South Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware



5.0 DESCRIPTION OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES



5.0

DESCRIPTION OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

5.1 Wix/Robbins Property (CRS #K-6740)

General Description. The Wix/Robbins Property is located on the west side of Bay Road (SR 1). The property consists of a dwelling constructed ca. 1890 and a modern (ca. 1990) garage/storage shed (Photographs 1, 3 to 6). A large, grassy yard surrounds the buildings on all sides, and agricultural fields are located to the north, south, and west of the yard. A gravel driveway extending along the south elevation of the dwelling provides access to the property from SR 1. The property is in excellent condition.

Dwelling. The dwelling is a two-and-one-half-story wood frame vernacular dwelling with a gable ell roof form (Photographs 3, 4 and 6). It rests upon a brick foundation. The entire exterior of the dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. Window openings in the dwelling contain replacement, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows and wood four-light casement windows (in the half story). A gable wall dormer is centered in the façade, forming a small cross gable with the main roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A small brick chimney protrudes from the north interior gable end, and parged chimneys protrude from the south and east interior gable ends. Enclosed porch additions are attached to the façade (east elevation), south elevation, and north elevation. Small, single-story additions are also attached to the north and west elevations.

The façade (east elevation) of the dwelling consists of four bays, including one entrance and three window openings in the first story, and three window openings in the second story. The entrance is located in the second bay from the north end of the wall, and contains a single-leaf door. The window openings contain single windows. The window openings in the second story are not vertically aligned with those in the first story. An additional window opening is centered in the gable wall dormer. A single-story, wood frame, screened-in porch with a hipped roof obscures the first story of the façade. Two concrete steps allow access to the porch entrance, which has a screen door. The dwelling's original open wood porch, with turned posts, scroll-sawn brackets, and spindles, is intact and visible within the screened-in porch.



Photograph 3: Wix/Robbins Property. Façade, view to west (April 2004).



Photograph 4: Wix/Robbins Property - overview of side and rear of house; small wing in foreground is attached to main building. View to the southeast (April 2004).



Photograph 5: Garage/shed at Wix/Robbins Property, view to the southwest (April 2004).



Photograph 6: Wix/Robbins Property showing side and rear of house, view to the northwest (April 2004).

The south elevation consists of four bays, including one entrance and three window openings in the first story and three window openings in the second story. Three window openings are located in the eastern half (gable end) of the elevation, and the entrance and three additional window openings are located in the south wall of the rear ell. There are also two small, four-light casement windows located in the gable. A single-story wood frame screened-in porch with a shed roof obscures the two westernmost bays in the first story.

The west elevation consists of three bays, containing window openings in the first and second stories. The openings in the northern and southern bays are situated in the rear (west) wall of the front section of the dwelling, and the central bay is located in the west wall of the gable ell. Small window openings containing four-light casement windows are located in the gable of the rear ell. Porch additions obscure the first story of the northern and southern bays.

The north elevation consists of four bays, including two window openings in the front section of the dwelling, and two window openings in the rear ell. A single-story wood frame enclosed porch addition with a shed roof is attached to the first story of the rear ell. A small, single-story addition with a gable roof is attached to the first story of the front section of the dwelling, and another small addition is attached to the northwest corner of that addition.

Garage/Shed. A single-story, modern garage/shed is located southwest of the dwelling (Photograph 5). The building is one story tall and is clad with vinyl siding. There are two bays in the façade (north elevation), including a pedestrian entrance and a garage opening.

State Historic Context Framework for the Wix/Robbins Property.

Time Period: 1880-1940 Urbanization and Early Suburbanization

Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula Zone

Historic Period Theme(s): Agriculture; Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts.

Summary of Property History. This property, which was named as “Warren Robbins” in the original CRS inventory, originated from two separate parcels. On December 27, 1881, John Harrington, the administrator of John West’s will, conveyed the first parcel to William H. Wix.

On November 22, 1903, William H. Wix and his wife, Emma Wix, sold the property containing 70.0 acres along with "...buildings and improvements" to Luther Robbins, Sr. for \$3,300 (Kent County Recorder of Deeds [KCDB] V8: 125). On September 20, 1934, Luther Robbins, Sr. sold the property containing 70.0 acres along with "...all buildings and improvements" to Luther Robbins, Jr. and his wife, Natalie Robbins, for \$6,000. Luther Robbins, Jr. passed away on October 30, 1976, conveying entitlement to Natalie Robbins (KCDB N14: 443).

On October 24, 1921, Sarah H. Listen sold the second parcel known as the "Chapel Lot" to Joseph S. Clark and his wife, Lillia B. Clark, for \$1,605 (KCDB B12: 97). On March 10, 1953, Joseph S. and Lillia B. Clark sold the property to Luther Robbins, Jr. and his wife, Natalie Robbins, for \$5,000. Luther Robbins, Jr. passed away in 1976, conveying entitlement to Natalie Robbins (KCDB W19:490). On December 10, 1976, Natalie Robbins conveyed both parcels containing 70.0 acres to Herbert D. Robbins and his wife, Dorothy S. Robbins (KCDB D31: 138). Dorothy Robbins passed away on July 11, 2002 leaving Herbert D. Robbins as the sole trustee of the property (KCDB 486: 55).

Expected Resource Types for Agriculture. Expected resource types for agriculture include farms composed of farmland and/or the farmstead (house, barn, and/or associated outbuildings); individual farm buildings; and rural historic districts. Expected domestic outbuildings will include summer kitchens, spring houses, butcher houses, garages, carriage houses, and wash houses. Expected agricultural outbuildings include corn cribs, wagon sheds, poultry houses, pig houses, stables, milk houses, tool sheds, and equipment sheds.

The farmhouse serves as the principal dwelling unit on the farm. Unlike the evolving function of other farm structures, the principal function of the farmhouse as a residence for the farm family has generally remained constant. Occasionally, early farmhouses of small size were converted to use as domestic outbuildings. In Kent County, some farmhouses remain from various periods of the county's history; however, some of these farmhouses have evolved over time from their original form and styles, while others have been demolished, with only barns and/or associated agricultural outbuildings still standing.

In order to be seen as significant as an example of a farm, resources should possess land reflecting agricultural use, a house, a barn, and other domestic and/or agricultural outbuildings and structures (exclusive of the main house/barn). It should also include some vegetation associated with the farm, including kitchen gardens, cultivated fields, woodlots, and orchards. Other characteristics may consist of a circulation network connecting the parts of the farm, including farm lanes and paths. In order to be seen as significant as an example of an individual farm building, a resource should be a unique or rare example of a barn, housing, outbuilding type, or landscape feature. It may also be a well-preserved example of a barn, housing, or outbuilding type that retains exceptional integrity of materials and design.

Tenant farms are likely to be a farm resource type in Kent County, at least archaeologically (since most of the historic agricultural buildings in the project area are no longer standing). Owners of farms who had multiple properties may have lived elsewhere and in larger buildings than their farm tenants. The historic context entitled *Agricultural Tenancy in Central Delaware 1770-1900+/-* indicates that “tenants and tenant farms reflected a cross section of the population and landscape of the Upper Peninsula Zone (Siders et al. 1991:vii).” Also, information on farm layout that is potentially useful for the project area, particularly for resources that no longer contain standing historic buildings, may be found in De Cunzo and Garcia’s *Historic Context: The Archaeology of Agriculture and Rural Life, New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware, 1830-1940* (1992), and De Cunzo’s *A Historical Archaeology of Delaware: People, Contexts, and the Cultures of Agriculture* (2004). Should additional evaluation criteria need to be developed for the project (for example, if the the project area is expanded), other useful references for developing significance criteria for agricultural resources may include the two-volume study by Allen G. Noble entitled *Wood, Brick & Stone the North American Settlement Landscape, Volumes 1 and 2* (Noble 1984), and Noble and Cleek’s *The Old Barn Book* (2003). Reprinted nineteenth century guides such as *Barns, Sheds, & Outbuildngs* (Halsted 1881/reprinted 1994) would also be useful, at least for identification purposes.

History of Victorian Dwellings/Farmhouses. Victorian dwellings are very much a product of the rapid industrialization that occurred in the nineteenth century. During this period, the balloon frame replaced heavy timber frame as the predominant construction technique in the United

States. The development and widespread use of the balloon frame became one of the most important factors in the availability of the private home to the American middle class (Jackson 1985:124-128). A balloon frame consisted of two-by-fours spaced at 18.0-inch intervals and held together with cut or wire nails rather than forged nails. The balloon frame reflects the technical and industrial innovations of the nineteenth century in two very important aspects. The first is that this framing technique required a significant amount of nails, notably more than the amount builders used in traditional post-and-beam construction. Cut nails first appeared in the late eighteenth century but did not gain wide acceptance until the mid-nineteenth century. The manufacture of cut nails required a machine to stamp out the nail from a sheet of iron and another machine to fashion the head (Upton & Vlach 1986:199). Early nails produced by this method did not have the same durable qualities that hand-forged nails did. By 1830, however, improvements in cut nail production made them practical for use in home building.

The second innovation required for balloon frame construction is the availability of commercially sawn lumber cut to exacting specifications. Post-and-beam construction utilized heavy timbers joined together with a mortise-and-tenon joint. This method required a skilled knowledge of joinery to fashion each joint into interlocking shapes (Clark 1986:17-18). With the balloon frame, a builder with relatively little experience could complete assembly. Home building became cheaper and quicker as this method gained acceptance.

American housing design and construction changed significantly during the Victorian Period. The rapid expansion of the railroads allowed builders to order pre-cut lumber from sawmills and have it shipped to the nearest railroad depot. The materials could then be transported to the building site and assembled, often by people with few skills or very little experience. The use of a balloon frame also allowed houses to depart considerably from the simple rectangular shapes of the past. These changes in form are clearly seen in the cross gables and complex shapes of Victorian homes. Victorian homes also exhibit many intricate house components not seen in earlier styles. Mass-produced windows, decorative shingles, siding, and doors became available at low cost to middle class builders in many of the areas serviced by the rapidly expanding rail network (McAlester 1984:239).

Many residences in Kent County are vernacular representations of these architectural styles, often displaying Victorian characteristics on a simpler vernacular building form. Homeowners also applied Victorian detailing to earlier farmhouses in an effort to update appearances. Many vernacular structures constructed during this period often exhibited traditional forms while featuring Victorian details. The application of Victorian details to traditional building forms is often referred to as “Folk Victorian” (McAlester 2000:308-317). The most common feature of Folk Victorian is a decorative porch with ornamentation that usually includes spindle-work or jig-sawn cutwork. Some important character-defining elements for Folk Victorian buildings include:

- Victorian detailing on traditional building forms;
- Simplified form with detailing confined to the porch, gable end and cornice;
- Decorative porch as dominant feature;
- Porch ornament includes spindle-work or fig-saw cut work;
- Symmetrical façade, except gable-front-and-wing form; and
- Cornices with brackets and molding.

Potentially eligible examples of Victorian or Folk Victorian dwelling should have integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, materials and workmanship. When evaluating architectural resources for historic significance, they should possess a strong association with community growth and development and/or architectural trends. To retain architectural significance, individual architectural resources should retain the characteristics of their style, period, or method of construction, and must convey their role in architectural history. The resources may be significant either for their building form, architectural style, or both. Individual resources should possess a high degree of material integrity; however, given the fact that design and material alterations are so common, architectural resources significant for their historic associations are expected to have slightly lower integrity. All architectural resources must maintain the character-defining elements of their form and style, however, and must convey the character of their period of significance, thus demonstrating sufficient integrity of feeling and association. Replacement windows may be acceptable if the building retains its original fenestration. A house of this type should also ideally exhibit integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, materials and workmanship in order to be considered individually

eligible for the National Register. Unsympathetic additions that hide the original house form and exterior alterations would unlikely be unacceptable.

National Register Evaluation: The Wix/Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740).

- Under Criterion A, the property was evaluated under an agricultural context, but was considered not eligible because it does not possess many of the necessary elements of a farm, as outlined in the historic context. The property does not contain a barn, or any other agricultural outbuildings that meet the age criterion, or other landscape features associated with farming. Only the house and surrounding fields remain. Because it isn't possible to determine what type of agricultural activity occurred on this property from the resources present, it is determined not eligible. This lack of integrity as a farm would also make it unlikely that the property would be eligible as part of a rural historic district, should one be subsequently identified.
- Under Criterion B, from preliminary research, no information was uncovered about residents of this property that rise to the level of significance for this Criterion, as outlined in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1997 National Park Service). The property is not associated with any persons who attained importance within any profession or group.
- Under Criterion C, the building reflects a typical expression of a late-nineteenth-century farmhouse in Delaware with the exception that the façade is not symmetrical because the fenestration pattern is irregular. The application of vinyl siding obscures the original design, possibly including the covering of window openings. Although the porch detail is retained within the front porch enclosure, it appears that other woodwork may have been removed from the eaves and raking cornice area of the dormer. Because of these alterations to character-defining elements of a Folk Victorian dwelling, the building does not retain sufficient integrity for an example of this common Delaware house form to be considered individually eligible under Criterion C.
- The building does not appear to be eligible under Criterion D because it appears to be a typical example of late nineteenth century balloon frame construction, a technology well known and studied in architectural literature. While physical investigation into the

structure of the building was beyond the scope of this current investigation, it does not appear that the building includes any variations on the standard balloon frame design that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should this building be planned to be demolished as part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology and the building should be re-evaluated at such time.

In summary, the Wix/Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740) is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet the eligibility criteria established by the National Park Service (NPS 1997). It does not possess all of the qualities necessary to be considered a significant farm; similarly, it lacks the salient characteristics for consideration both as a significant individual farm building and as a significant individual Victorian dwelling. The resource is an example of an altered, late-nineteenth-century residence within the proposed SR 1 Interchange study area. The resource retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling, and is unable to convey its historical or architectural significance. Perhaps most importantly, this farmstead has lost its associated historic barn(s) and all of its historic outbuildings. The only extant associated is a modern garage/shed.

5.2 Langrell Property (CRS #K-7242)

General Description: The Langrell Property is located on SR 12, on the west side of the road (Photograph 7 and 8). The property consists of a dwelling constructed ca. 1925-1930. A small, grassy yard surrounds the building on all sides. The property is in good condition.

Dwelling: The dwelling is a one-and-one-half-story, light frame, vernacular building with a cross gable roof (Photographs 7 and 8). The rear ell that forms the cross gable appears to be a late-twentieth-century addition. The building rests on a concrete foundation. Its exterior walls are clad with vinyl siding. Window openings throughout the dwelling contain single and paired replacement, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The roof is covered with asphalt



Photograph 7: Langrell Property, overview of façade, view to west (April 2004).



Photograph 8: Langrell Property, overview of north elevation, view to south (April 2004).

shingles. An enclosed porch addition is attached to the west elevation of the rear ell, and an open porch extends the width of the façade (east elevation).

The façade (east elevation) of the dwelling consists of three bays, including an off-center entrance and two window openings. The entrance contains a single-leaf door and the window openings contain single windows flanked by decorative, louvered shutters. A single-story, open, wood porch extends the width of the façade and wraps partially around the south wall. The porch floor consists of a concrete slab resting directly on the ground, and six thin wood posts support the porch roof. A shed roof dormer containing four window openings is centered in the front roof slope of the dwelling.

The south elevation consists of three bays, including one entrance and two window openings in the first story, and a second entrance in the half story. The window openings and one entrance (in the half story) are located in the west wall of the front (main) section of the dwelling. The other entrance is located in the enclosed porch addition attached to the west wall of the rear ell. An exterior wood staircase provides access to and from the entrance in the half story. Both entrances contain single-leaf doors, and decorative, louvered shutters flank the window openings.

The west elevation consists of two bays, including two window openings in the first story and one window opening in the half story. Decorative, louvered shutters flank the window openings.

The north elevation consists of three bays, including three single window openings in the first story and a paired window opening in the half story. One of the first-story openings is located in the rear ell, and the other three openings are located in the front section of the dwelling. Decorative shutters flank all of the window openings in this elevation.

State Historic Context Framework for the Langrell Property.

Time Period: 1880-1940 Urbanization and Early Suburbanization.

Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula Zone.

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts.

Summary of Property History: On November 14, 1893, Benjamin Clarke and Margaret Warren lost their 5.0-acre property in a lawsuit. On January 1, 1894, Alfred Dunn, the sheriff of Kent County, sold the 5.0-acre property along with "...all the buildings and improvements" to Sallie Clark (KCDB O7:216). On December 5, 1919, Joseph Clark sold the property containing 5.0 acres along with "...all the buildings and improvements" to Jester A. Gray for \$3,000 (KCDB Q11:489). On February 24, 1927, Jester Gray sold the property containing 1.0 acre along with "...all the buildings and improvements" to Edwin Langrell for \$200 (KCDB D13:468). On September 12, 1949, Edwin Langrell sold the property containing 1.0 acre to Margaret Wagner for \$3,750 (KCDB T18:2). On June 8, 1994, Truitt Wagner sold the property containing 1.0 acre to Peter A. Boelens and his wife, Lina L. Boelens, for \$15,000 (KCDB U54:218). Although the 1894 transaction (KCDB O7:216) might suggest that there was a standing building on the property (such as a house) at that time, the size of property was subsequently reduced by 80 percent, from five acres to one acre. If there was a building on this property in the late nineteenth century, it could have been on another portion of the parcel.

Expected Resource Types for Architecture Resources. Expected architectural resource types in southern Kent County include individual dwellings, motels (roadside resources), and commercial buildings as well as residential historic districts (such as Frederica). Dwellings will likely be examples of national architectural styles from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, as well as examples of nineteenth-century vernacular architecture.

History of Twentieth-Century House Forms and Styles: Bungalows and Vernacular Cottages. Classic Bungalow style residences are typically one to one-and-one-half stories high, with gently pitched gable roofs. Dormers penetrate the roof of most bungalows, allowing light into the upper level. The eaves overhang, exposed rafters, purlins, and beams often extend beyond the wall and roof. Bungalows typically have a substantial one-story integral front porch, supported by battered wooden columns on massive masonry piers. Many bungalow walls are covered in wood shingles, although brick and stucco are also used in some cases. Chimneys are generally rough masonry, visually anchoring the building to the ground. Windows vary in configuration, but are generally made of wood. The Bungalow or Craftsman style was generally popular from the turn of the century through 1930, although both earlier and later examples may exist.

The vernacular cottage is one of the most prolific house forms of the 1900-1940 period and is characterized by a one- or one-and-one-half-story height, side-gable roof, and a two- or three-bay width. Stylistic details are sometimes present, though stylistic simplicity defines the character of the vernacular cottage. The Colonial Revival style rekindled an interest in small seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Dutch Colonial, Cape Cod, and English house forms of the Atlantic seaboard (McAlester 2000:324). Dutch Colonial variants typically feature exaggerated side gambrel roof and continuous dormers across the front, while others have front-facing gambrel roofs with a cross gambrel.

Some important character-defining elements for Bungalows include:

- broad, gently pitched gables;
- one and one-half stories in height;
- single, paired, and grouped windows;
- preferably clad in local materials (such as wood shingles);
- open or enclosed front and rear porches and/or integral porches with battered posts, or large masonry piers supporting columns, wood posts, or stickwork;
- wide roof overhangs with exposed details such as rafter tails and knee-bracing;
- wood front door with lights in the top portion above vertical panels; and
- stylistic ornamentation such as Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Revival.

Some important character-defining elements for Colonial Revival cottages (including vernacular versions thereof), include:

- One to one-and-one-half stories in height;
- broad side-gable or hipped roof;
- three bays wide with central entrance;
- gable dormers;
- full-width front wood porch;
- multi-light, double-hung sash windows;

- simplified woodwork and ornament such as flat wood trim at corner boards and around windows; and
- Georgian-style front door and surround.

Potentially eligible examples of Bungalows and Colonial Revival cottages should have integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, materials and workmanship, without significant unsympathetic, recent or late twentieth-century additions that mask their original form. Although ideally, original fenestration should remain intact, the buildings should at minimum retain their original window and door locations if they no longer have their original windows or doors. Infilled and/or added porches are usually not acceptable for in order to reach the threshold as an eligible resource.

When evaluating architectural resources for historic significance, they should possess a strong association with community growth and development and/or architectural trends. To retain architectural significance, individual architectural resources should retain the characteristics of their style, period, or method of construction, and must convey their role in architectural history. The resources may be significant either for their building form, architectural style, or both. Individual resources should possess a high degree of material integrity; however, given the fact that design and material alterations are so common, architectural resources significant for their historic associations are expected to have slightly lower integrity. All architectural resources must maintain the character-defining elements of their form and style, however, and must convey the character of their period of significance, thus demonstrating sufficient integrity of feeling and association. In some cases, residential neighborhoods, rather than individual residences, best represent the events and/or trends of the area; in such cases, the group of residences should be evaluated as districts. There are no residential neighborhoods in the immediate project APE.

National Register Evaluation for the Langrell Property (CRS # K-7242):

- Under Criterion A, the property was evaluated under a historic context, but the property lacks integrity of feeling and association with significant historic trends or patterns (on local, regional, state, or national levels), so it is recommended not eligible under Criterion

A. This lack of integrity as an individual residence would also make it unlikely that the property would be eligible as part of a historic district, should one be subsequently identified.

- Under Criterion B, from preliminary research, no information was uncovered about residents of this property that rise to the level of significance for this Criterion, as outlined in *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1997 National Park Service). The property is not associated with any persons who attained importance within any profession or group.
- Under Criterion C, the building is a typical and altered expression of a mid-twentieth century Bungalow/Colonial Revival dwelling in Delaware. The replaced windows on the main elevation have altered the fenestration and the overall look of the house, as does the installation of an exterior stairway leading to the second floor on the south elevation. Although the porch is retained on two elevations, the columns and deck appear to be replacements that change the character of the house. Because of these alterations to character-defining elements of a Bungalow/Colonial Revival dwelling, the building does not retain sufficient integrity for an example of this common Delaware house form to be considered individually eligible under Criterion C.
- The building does not appear to be eligible under Criterion D because it appears to be a typical example of twentieth century light frame construction, a technology well documented in architectural literature. While physical investigation into the structure of the building was beyond the scope of this current investigation, it does not appear that the building includes any variations on the standard balloon frame design that might offer important information regarding local building materials or techniques. Should this building be planned to be demolished as part of this project, a more detailed study, including selective demolition, should be carried out to explore the significance of the construction technology and the building should be re-evaluated at this time.

In summary, the Langrell Property is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet the eligibility criteria established by the National Park Service (NPS 1997). It now lacks most of the typical or salient qualities to be considered a good example of a Bungalow/Colonial Revival cottage. The resource is an example

of an altered, twentieth-century property within the proposed SR 1 Interchange study area. The resource retains integrity of location and setting, but lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling, and is unable to convey its historical or architectural significance. Property-specific research and documentary research of the area in general did not reveal any associations between this property and significant events or trends. The property is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for this reason. Likewise, research did not reveal any associations with significant individuals; therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B. The Langrell Property does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type, style, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Archaeological investigations have not yet been conducted on this property; therefore, the resource's eligibility under Criterion D (potential to yield information important to history or prehistory) cannot be assessed at this time.

5.3 Barratt's Chapel (CRS #K-103)

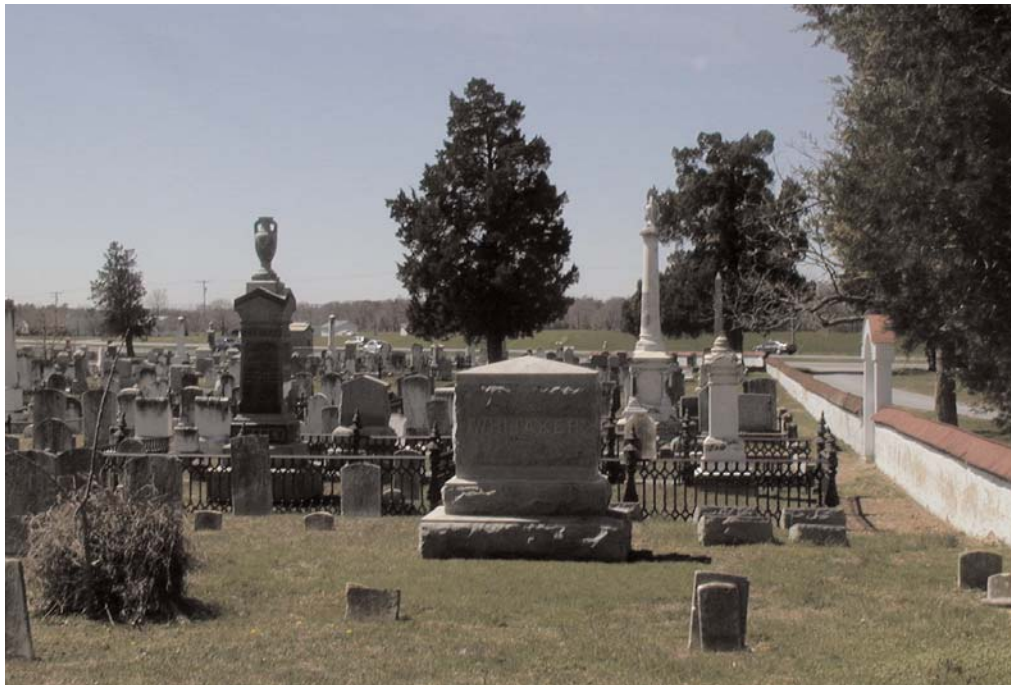
General Description. Barratt's Chapel lies on a large, triangular piece of land abutting the east side of SR 1 (Photograph 9). Although there have been recent land acquisition(s) to the Barratt's Chapel property, the main, historically older, parcel which contains the standing buildings and most of the cemetery is approximately triangular in shape and comprises 24.6 acres. The complex of buildings at this site is at the northwestern corner of the property, near SR 1, and it now includes a small parking lot and several paved driveways. The cemetery however, occupies most of the large expanse of land at this site (Photographs 10 and 11), and the cemetery has been expanding to the east. The cemetery features a variety of headstones, ranging from simple flat (vertical) stone slabs to obelisks and other, larger features and structures, including at least one mausoleum and an (elevated) tomb. There are also a variety of markers, including tall granite shafts. The cemetery grounds feature low-cut grass and several walkways. Trees are sparse, and a brick wall encloses part of the cemetery (Photograph 11). Although the brick wall is not actually a part of the chapel, it abuts the building at two ends. Similar to other Delaware churches of this period, Barratt's Chapel has a central-entry meetinghouse form. These other examples of late-eighteenth-century brick churches in Delaware include Old Drawyer's Presbyterian church (ca. 1773) near Odessa, and St. Anne's church (ca. 1765) near Middletown



Photograph 9: Barratt's Chapel, view to northeast, showing west and south elevations (April 2004).



Photograph 10: Overview of cemetery grounds, view to northwest (April 2004).



Photograph 11: View of cemetery with cemetery wall and gate to right of photo. View to west (April 2004).

(Upton 1997:93-94 and Clark and Herson 1984).

The Barratt's Chapel complex has evolved over the years. Since the original National Register nomination was completed in 1961, four other buildings have been erected in addition to the chapel. These modern buildings include a brick museum building (ca. 1964-1965), a brick vestry (1991), and two modern utility sheds (ca. 1990s). There is also a frame, Colonial Revival-style residence that dates from about 1941 and has been recently occupied by the Barratt's Chapel caretaker, Mr. Ray Phillips. This residence was not included in the National Register form or on the CRS form, so a new CRS form was completed for it as part of this project. Appropriate CRS forms were also completed for the other standing buildings at Barratt's Chapel: the Caretaker's House, the Museum, the Vestry, the cemetery, and two modern sheds. As of March 2004, a new house for the caretaker was under construction on the adjacent property to the north of Barratt's Chapel. According to the caretaker, Ray Phillips, the extant frame Colonial Revival will be dismantled in order to enlarge the parking lot at Barratt's Chapel (Phillips, personal communication 2004).

Historic Overview of Property. Barratt's Chapel was built in 1780 on land donated by Philip Barratt, who was a prominent political figure in Kent County, Delaware. Barratt, who had recently become a Methodist, wanted to build a center for the growing Methodist movement in Delaware. Barratt's Chapel is the oldest surviving church building in the United States built by and for Methodists and is known as the "Cradle of Methodism".

Methodism began in England as a movement within the Church of England led by John and Charles Wesley. As members of the Methodist societies emigrated to the American colonies, Methodism began to increase its following in the Colonies. Between 1768 and 1774, John Wesley sent Francis Asbury and seven other Methodist lay preachers from England to minister to the growing societies. When the Revolutionary War broke out, only Asbury and James Dempster chose to remain in America. Dempster withdrew to upstate New York, where he remained for the rest of his life, thus Asbury became the effective leader of American Methodists (<http://www.barrattschapel.org/bachSTOa1.aspx>, accessed 10 November 2003).

Barratt's Chapel was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 10, 1972, and it was given a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) designation of HABS No. DEL-16. The date of the HABS recordation is not given on the Library of Congress website (<http://memory.loc.gov/>, accessed 24 March 2004). Barratt's Chapel is also referred to in the HABS description as Barratt Hall and Old Barratt's Chapel.

Barratt's Chapel is owned by the Commission on Archives and History of the Peninsula-Delaware Annual Conference on the United Methodist Church. According to the Barratt's Chapel pastor, Philip Lawton, the cemetery, which is owned by a different corporation than the chapel's owner, continues to be used to the present day. He stated that the interments are being placed in the lands toward the west of the Chapel, so the cemetery is expanding to the west. In a telephone interview on April 13, 2004, Mr. Lawton stated that the oldest dated stone is from 1783, but he indicated that there could possibly be older headstones that are undated (Lawton, personal communication 2004).

According to the Barratt's Chapel website, the Chapel is an "officially designated Heritage Landmark of the United Methodist Church" (<http://www.barrattschapel.org/bachSTOa1.aspx>, accessed 13 April 2004). Today, in addition to religious services, the Chapel is used for weddings, baptisms, funerals, and other special services.

State Historic Context Framework for Barratt's Chapel.

Time Period: 1770-1830 Early Industrialization.

Geographic Zone: Upper Peninsula Zone.

Historic Period Theme(s): Religion; Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts.

National Register Evaluation for Barratt's Chapel (CRS # K-103). Barratt's Chapel has already been listed in the National Register of Historic Places (August 23, 1972, Appendix B). In the registration form, the Period of Significance (POS) was checked as "Eighteenth Century", and the Area(s) of Significance were shown as "Architecture" and "Religion/Philosophy". The information on the Area(s) of Significance is still accurate today. The apex of the chapel's significance was, in fact, during the late eighteenth century. However, since the significance of

the chapel has continued after the eighteenth century, if the registration form were to be updated, the POS could probably be expanded to include later time period(s). The chapel, which has been restored, retains very good architectural integrity and it should continue to be considered an eligible resource. The chapel is in good physical condition and retains its essential character-defining elements, such as the three-bay fenestration, broad gable roof, square-form building footprint, Flemish bond brickwork, and molded box cornices. Although the Barrett's Chapel National Register nomination form does not include a boundary description, it would appear that the National Register boundary coincides with the tax parcel.

Description of Caretaker's House (CRS # K-103.001). The caretaker's house (ca. 1941) for Barratt's Chapel is located on the front of the Barratt's Chapel lot immediately along SR 1 (Photographs 12 and 13). The one-and-one-half-story, three-bay Cape Cod/Colonial Revival dwelling is located southeast of the chapel and is surrounded by yard space and mature trees. Overall, the property is in good condition.

The main block of the house has a contemporary one-story addition to the north elevation that is set back from the facade. The walls of the dwelling and addition are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a concrete block foundation. The façade (west elevation) features a central entrance, which is sheltered by a gable front portico and accessed via concrete stairs. Eight-over-eight, double-hung wooden sash windows flank the door. Gable front dormers are located above the window openings in the façade. Six-over-six, double-hung sash wooden windows provide light in through the dormers. Like the windows of the façade and most of the windows in the gable ends, vinyl shutters flank the dormer windows. The roofs of the dwelling and the two gable front dormers are clad in asphalt shingles.

A brick chimney flue protrudes from the rear slope of the roof. A concrete patio with steps provides access to the rear entrance, which is located in the addition. Three six-over-six double-hung windows pierce the rear of the main block and lack the vinyl shutters found at the other elevations. The small size of the second window opening and the location of ventilation stacks in the roof above indicate a bathroom is located in the rear portion of the dwelling. A metal oil tank adjoins the rear elevation of the building.



Photograph 12: Caretaker's house, view to southwest, showing SR 1 in background (April 2004).



Photograph 13: Caretaker's house, view to southeast with chapel and cemetery in background (April 2004).

At the north elevation of the main block there is a set of paired six-over-six double-hung sash wooden windows at the first story and a similar set in the half story. The one-story addition features three six-over-six double-hung sash wooden windows at the first story. The windows in the addition are not adorned with imitation vinyl shutters. The upper portion of the gables of both the main block and the addition is louvered to provide ventilation into the attic space.

At the south gable elevation there are two six-over-six double-hung sash wooden windows at the first story and paired six-over-six, double-hung sash wooden windows in the half story. Imitation vinyl shutters flank both sets of windows. A window in the foundation provides light into the basement from the south elevation. A triangular louvered attic vent is also found at the south elevation.

Description of Museum (CRS # K-103.002). The museum is a one-story brick building resembling a Ranch-style house (ca. 1963-1965; Photograph 14). The primary gable is oriented away from the road (side gable), and there is a shallow ell extending from the northeast corner of the building. The façade is pierced by a cross gable that has two eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows. The remainder of this elevation features a total of four six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. There is an off-center door on the façade, toward the south end, that features pilaster surrounds capped by a broken pediment. This door also features a transom panel with four lights. There are no windows on the north elevation, and there are two on the south elevation. There are two exterior doors on the rear of the building: the one on the east wall features 12-light glazing and the door on the ell is a solid, single-leaf, paneled door.

Historic Overview for the Museum. According to the Barratt's Chapel pastor, Philip Lawton, funds were raised to build the museum from the proceeds of the sale of Bethel Church on the Chesapeake and Delaware (C & D) Canal in 1965, when the church and its associated land were sold to the Army Corps of Engineers (Lawton, personal communication 2004). George Caley, a member of the Chapel's board, stated in a telephone interview that the vestry, which was constructed in 1991, was built with funds given by a member (deceased) of the Commission (Caley, personal communication 2004).



Photograph 14: Museum, showing façade (west elevation), looking east/southeast (April 2004).

Description of Vestry (CRS No. K-103.003). The vestry is a one-story brick building that was constructed in 1991 to resemble an eighteenth-century-style vestry (Photograph 15). The vestry is sited just north of the Barratt's Chapel Museum, and there is a paved walkway on the west side of the building that leads to one of the entrances. This rather diminutive building has stuccoed, interior brick chimneys at each gable end, and the building is generally oriented with its gable roof running north-south. There are wood box cornices with returns, and the building's roof is protected with wood shingles.

Most of the bonding on the vestry, on all walls except the eastern wall, utilizes three rows of stretchers for every row of headers. In contrast, the eastern elevation features Flemish bond, with alternating headers and stretchers in each row. The header ends are glazed, with a dark finish. The fenestration on east and west elevations mirrors the other, each featuring three bays with a center door flanked by two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Windows have wood surrounds, with plain jack arch brick lintels. The wooden doors feature vertical, beaded siding, and each door has a wood surround. Brick jack arches similar to the window lintels are over the doors as well.

On the north end gable wall, just beneath the chimney, light-colored glazed bricks bear the lettering "1991" to indicate the year when the building was constructed. Just below and to the west of the "1991" is a small wooden door that is very similar to the vertical beaded-style door on the west and east elevations. The door apparently allows access to the roof crawl space from the outside. The south gable wall was masked by trees and was not visible for inspection.

Historic Overview for Vestry (CRS No. K-103.003). The brick vestry was constructed in 1991. According to the Barratt's Chapel Reverend Phil Lawton, its design was based on another extant chapel on the Eastern Shore in nearby Kent County, Maryland. The Reverend Lawton indicated that the original Barratt's Chapel vestry was built of brick, and was probably similar to the one that was reconstructed. The Reverend Lawton states that the original Barratt's Chapel vestry was dismantled ca. 1840, and the bricks were used to build the cemetery wall. During the planning phase, they decided not to build the vestry in its original location to the east (or back) of the



Photograph 15: Vestry, showing north and west elevations; view to southeast (April 2004).

chapel, as this area had been shown by archaeologists to be a potter's field (Lawton, personal communication 2004).

Description of Modern Garages/Sheds – (CRS # K-103.004 and K-103.005). There are two modern garages/sheds on the Barratt's Chapel property (Photograph 16). They both stand side-by-side, each with gently pitched gable roofs. The garages/sheds rest on, and are surrounded by, concrete pads. No. K-103.005 is an aluminum shed with two overhead garage doors and a small pedestrian door on the west elevation. No. K-103.006 is constructed with concrete blocks, and it has an overhead garage door on the west wall and a pedestrian door on the south wall. Adjacent to the pedestrian door is the ghost of a filled-in window, and there are also ghosts of filled-in windows on the east wall. There is a small, stuccoed chimney on the north gable end of this building.



Photograph 16: Sheds located to southeast of Barrett's Chapel, view to north (April 2004).

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the results of an architectural survey and evaluation of historic resources for the proposed SR 1 Federica Interchange project. The research design for this project called for the evaluation of two properties within the APE, the Wix/Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740) and the Langrell Property (CRS # K-7242). In addition, A.D. Marble & Company was asked to provide CRS forms for five previously unsurveyed buildings in the Barratt's Chapel complex (CRS #K-103.001-.006), as well as a CRS form for the Barratt's Chapel Cemetery (CRS #K-013.006). The Wix/Robbins Property (CRS #K-6740) and the Langrell Property were assessed for their historic and architectural significance, and the resources were documented and evaluated in order to determine their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

With the exception of Barratt's Chapel, no properties within the study area have been previously evaluated for National Register significance (Figure 2). One historic bridge was surveyed in 1980 (CRS # 5652) and determined not eligible for listing in the National Register (P.A.C. Spero & Company 1991). Since the time of the 1980 survey, the bridge, which dated to 1920, has been replaced with a modern, wider structure.

The architectural survey and a review of historic resources indicated that there were two historic contexts that would need to be prepared to evaluate the National Register eligibility of resources in the APE: architecture and agriculture. Since Barratt's Chapel was previously listed in the National Register, a new historic context was not developed for this resource.

As a result of this evaluation survey, priorities as outlined in the *Delaware Comprehensive Historic State Plan* were only touched upon only briefly. In the State Plan, structures associated with agriculture are considered to be "among the state's most vulnerable and threatened historical resources (Ames et al. 1989:83)," and the survey undertaken for this project confirms this. The Wix/Robbins property (K-6740) was at one time a working farm, but it serves only as a residence today. The Langrell Property (K-7242), a non-eligible architectural resource, falls within the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization (1880-1940+/-) period. Although this period

and this type of resource is not considered in the State Plan to be a priority for the Upper Peninsula Zone, priorities and building types such as this one could change as the plan evolves over time, particularly as such building types become more scarce.

Of the three architectural resources investigated for this project, only Barratt's Chapel (K-103) was previously listed in the National Register. Neither of the other two resources, the Wix/Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740) and the Langrell Property (CRS # K-7242) had been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. As a result of this survey, these two properties are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. They do not meet the eligibility criteria established by NPS (NPS 1997). The Wix/Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740) is an example of an altered, late-nineteenth-century dwelling. This former farmstead has lost all of its associated historic outbuildings, including its barn(s). The Langrell Property (CRS # K-7242) is an example of an altered, mid-twentieth-century property within the proposed SR 1 Interchange study area, and it does not meet any of the National Register criteria. Both resources retain integrity of location and setting, but lack integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling, and are unable to convey their historical or architectural significance.

As a result of the survey, five additional CRS Secondary Building forms were completed for Barratt's Chapel (K-103): the caretaker's house (K-103.001), the museum (K-103.002), the vestry (K-103.003), and two modern sheds (K-103.004 and K-103.005). Also, a new CRS form was added for the cemetery (K-103.006), and a CRS update form was provided for the chapel. The chapel and cemetery maintain very good integrity, and A.D. Marble & Company recommends that Barratt's Chapel and Cemetery continues to meet the eligibility criteria established by NPS (NPS 1997). The 1972 Barrett's Chapel National Register nomination form does not include a boundary description. Additional areas of significance may also be identified. Barratt's Chapel may have significance in the area of social history, in the continuing function of the church and its recognition as a place of importance to the Methodist Church, and how that significance developed over time. If the proposed undertaking produces visual and/or other indirect or direct impacts, a definitive National Register boundary may need to be established for this resource.

When finalized, the original copies of all CRS forms completed for this report will be on file at the office of the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (DE SHPO).

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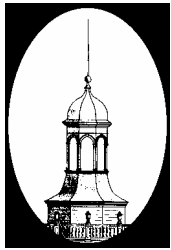
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APPENDIX A:
CRS SURVEY FORMS





DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SURVEY UPDATE FORM

CRS # K-103

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: Barratt's Chapel

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 6416 Bay Road

3. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐ demolished ☐

4. INTEGRITY: The chapel and cemetery maintain good architectural integrity.

5. SETTING INTEGRITY: The chapel maintains good integrity of setting, and is prominently surrounded by a large cemetery. Since the National Register (NR) nomination form was completed in 1972, a museum building, two modern garage/sheds, and a reconstructed vestry have been added. A ca. 1941 caretaker's house is also on the property, but was not included in the NR form. During the time of this survey, a new caretaker's house was under construction just to the north of the property.

6. FORMS ADDED (give number of forms completed for each):

#:	Form:	List property types:
0	CRS 2 Main Building Form	(see description attached to this Survey Update Form)
5	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	dwelling, museum, vestry, (2) garage/sheds
0	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	
0	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	
0	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	
0	CRS 7 Object Form	
0	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	
1	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
0	CRS 14 Potential District Form	

7. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Lauren C. Archibald & Joshua Kahan

Principal Investigator name: Lauren C. Archibald

Principal Investigator signature: _____

Organization: A. D. Marble & Company, Inc. Date: April 2004

8. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

CRS# K-103

See attached sheets.

9. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

a) Time period(s)

- ☐ Pre-European Contact
- ☐ Paleo-Indian
- ☐ Archaic
- ☐ Woodland I
- ☐ Woodland II

- ☐ 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
- ☐ 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
- ☐ 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
- ☒ 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
- ☐ 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
- ☐ 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
- ☐ 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

b) Geographical zone

- ☐ Piedmont
- ☒ Upper Peninsula
- ☐ Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
- ☐ Coastal
- ☐ Urban (City of Wilmington)

c) Historic period theme(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Communication |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trapping/Hunting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Quarrying | <input type="checkbox"/> Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Oystering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing/Wholesaling | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Major Families, Individuals and Events |

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-10

Physical Description – Barratt’s Chapel (CRS #K-103)

Barratt’s Chapel and Cemetery (hereafter referred to as Barratt’s Chapel) lies on a large, triangular piece of land abutting the east side of SR 1 (Photograph 8). The parcel comprises 24.62 acres. The complex of buildings at this site is at the northwestern corner of the property, near SR 1, and it now includes a small parking lot and several paved driveways. The cemetery, however, occupies most of the large expanse of land at this site (Photographs 9 and 10). The cemetery features a variety of headstones and markers, ranging from simple flat (vertical) stone slabs to obelisks and other, larger features and structures, including at least one mausoleum and a (elevated) tomb, and a variety of markers, including tall granite shafts. The cemetery grounds feature low-cut grass, and several walkways. Trees are sparse, and a brick wall encloses part of the cemetery (Photograph 10). Although the brick wall is not actually a part of the chapel, it abuts the building at two ends. Similar to other Delaware churches of this period, Barratt’s Chapel has a central-entry meetinghouse form. These other examples of late eighteenth century brick churches in Delaware include Old Drawyer’s Presbyterian church (ca. 1773) near Odessa, and St. Anne’s church (ca. 1765) near Middletown (Upton 1997:93-94 and Clark and Herson 1984).

The Barratt’s Chapel complex has evolved over the years. Since the original National Register nomination was completed in 1961, four other buildings have been erected in addition to the chapel. These modern buildings include a brick museum building (ca. 1964-1965), a brick vestry (1991), and two modern utility sheds (ca. 1990s). There is also a frame, Colonial Revival style residence that dates from about 1941 and has been recently used by the Barratt’s Chapel and Cemetery caretaker, Mr. Ray Phillips. This residence was not included in the National Register form or on the CRS form, so a new CRS form was completed for it as part of this project. Appropriate CRS forms were also completed for the other standing buildings at Barratt’s Chapel: the Caretaker’s House, the Museum, the Vestry, and two modern sheds. As of March 2004, a new house for the caretaker was under construction on the adjacent property to the north of Barratt’s Chapel. According to the caretaker, Ray Phillips, the extant frame Colonial Revival will be dismantled in order to enlarge the parking lot at Barratt’s Chapel (Phillips, personal communication 2004).

References

Clark, Allen B. and Jane Herson

1984 *A History of Barratt’s Chapel*. Published by the Commission on Archives and History, the Peninsula Conference United Methodist Church.

Phillips, Ray. Personal communication, 8 March, 2004.

Upton, Dell

1987 *Holy Things and Profane Anglican Parish Churches in Colonial Virginia*. Yale University Press, New Haven and London.



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

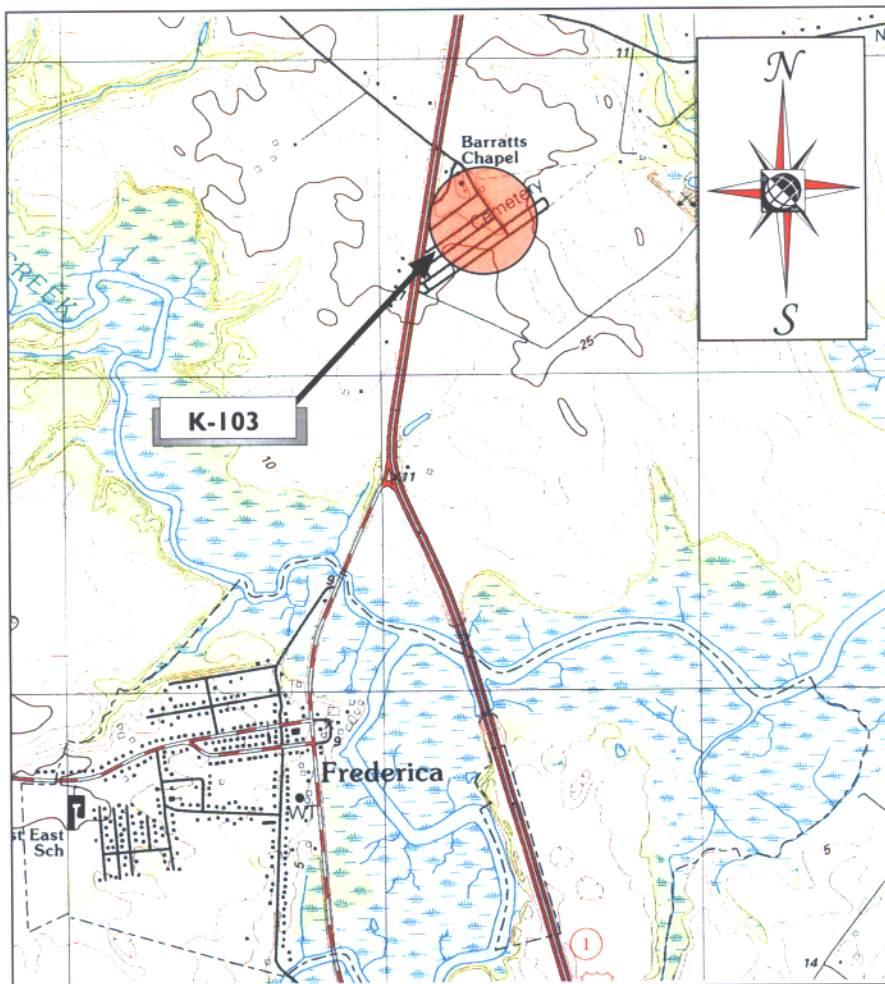
CRS # K-103

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 6416 Bay Road (East Side Of S R 1)
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION ☐ reason: _____
3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

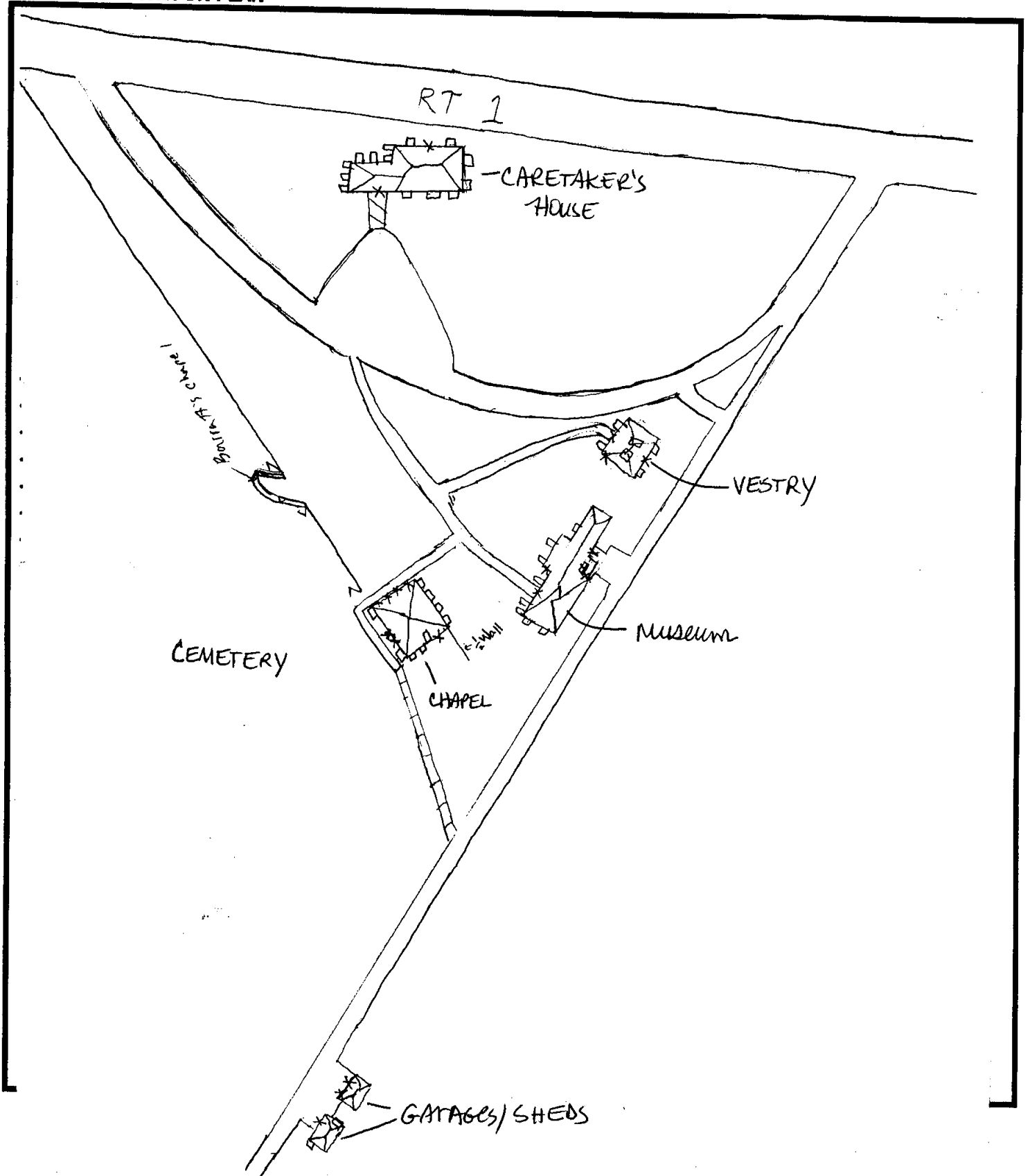
INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



4. SITE PLAN:

CRS # K-103

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN



USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-9

b. Side: direction: N

- 1) **bays:** 5
- 2) **windows:** 5 6/6 double-hung wooden windows with simple wood trim; 1 set of paired windows; and 3 singular windows; paired windows have imitation vinyl shutters
- 3) **door(s):** none
- 4) **other:** triangular louvered attic vent

c. Side: direction: E

- 1) **bays:** 4
- 2) **windows:** 3 6/6 double-hung wooden sash with simple wood trim; 1 window is smaller than other 2; no imitation vinyl shutters
- 3) **door(s):** 1 9-light over 2 vertical panels
- 4) **other:** none

d. Rear: direction: S

- 1) **bays:** 2
- 2) **windows:** 2 6/6 double-hung wooden sash with simple wood trim; windows are flanked by imitation vinyl shutters
- 3) **door(s):** none
- 4) **other:** triangular louvered attic vent; basement window

9. INTERIOR (if accessible):

a) Floor plan N/A

b) Partition/walls N/A

c) Finishes N/A

d) Furnishings/machinery N/A

Physical Description – Caretaker's House (CRS # K-103.001)

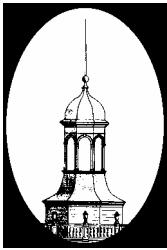
The caretaker's house for Barratt's Chapel and Cemetery (ca. 1941) is located on the front of the Barratt's Chapel lot immediately along SR 1. The one and one-half story, three-bay Cape Cod/Colonial Revival dwelling is located southeast of the chapel and is surrounded by yard space and mature trees. Overall, the property is in good condition.

The main block of the house has a contemporary one-story addition to the north elevation that is set back from the facade. The walls of the dwelling and addition are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a concrete block foundation. The facade (west elevation) features a central entrance, which is sheltered by a gable front portico and accessed via concrete stairs. Eight-over-eight, double-hung, wooden sash windows flank the door. Gable front dormers are located above the window openings in the facade. Six-over-six, double-hung sash wooden windows provide light in through the dormers. Like the windows of the facade and most of the windows in the gable ends, vinyl shutters flank the dormer windows. The roofs of the dwelling and the two gable front dormers are clad in asphalt shingles.

A brick chimney flue protrudes from the rear slope of the roof. A concrete patio with steps provides access to the rear entrance, which is located in the addition. Three six-over-six, double-hung windows pierce the rear of the main block and lack the vinyl shutters found at the other elevations. The small size of the second window opening and the location of ventilation stacks in the roof above indicate that a bathroom is located in the rear portion of the dwelling. A metal oil tank adjoins the rear elevation of the building.

At the north elevation of the main block there is a set of paired six-over-six, double-hung sash wooden windows at the first story and a similar set in the half story. The one-story addition features three six-over-six, double-hung sash wooden windows at the first story. The windows in the addition are not adorned with imitation vinyl shutters. The upper portion of the gables of both the main block and the addition is louvered to provide ventilation into the attic space.

At the south gable elevation there are two six-over-six, double-hung sash wooden windows at the first story and a paired six-over-six, double-hung sash wooden window in the half story. Imitation vinyl shutters flank both sets of windows. A window in the foundation provides light into the basement from the south elevation. A triangular louvered attic vent is also found at the south elevation.



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SECONDARY BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-103.002

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 6416 Bay Road
2. FUNCTION(S): historic Residence/Barratt's Chapel Museum current Barratt's Chapel Museum
3. YEAR BUILT: 1964 CIRCA?: ☒ ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown
4. STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Linear floor plan with el.
5. INTEGRITY: original site ☒ moved ☐
if moved, from where original location's CRS # year
-
- list major alterations and additions with years (if known) year
- a. _____
- b. _____
6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐
7. DESCRIPTION:
- a. Structural system masonry
- b. Number of stories 1 story
- c. Wall coverings brick, common bond
- d. Foundation brick
- e. Roof
structural system Side gable
coverings Shingle
openings none; chimney near center of building
8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:
- a. Facade: direction: W
- 1) bays: 7
- 2) windows: 6 total; some 8/8 sash and others 6/6 sash; double-hung, with screw-on shutters
- 3) door(s): 1, with surround, and broken pediment
- 4) other: n/a

b. Side: direction: S

- 1) **bays:** 1
- 2) **windows:** none
- 3) **door(s):** none
- 4) **other:** N/A

c. Side: direction: N

- 1) **bays:** 1
- 2) **windows:** north wall not visible
- 3) **door(s):** north wall not visible -- but there is a single-leaf pedestrian door on the north face of the el
- 4) **other:** N/A

d. Rear: direction: E

- 1) **bays:** 4
- 2) **windows:** 3 double-hung sash, with screw-on shutters
- 3) **door(s):** 1 single-leaf, glazed pedestrian door
- 4) **other:** N/A

9. INTERIOR (if accessible):

a) Floor plan N/A

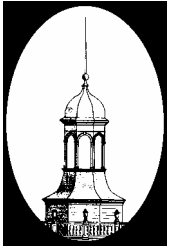
b) Partition/walls N/A

c) Finishes N/A

d) Furnishings/machinery N/A

Physical Description –Museum (K-103.002)

The museum is a one-story brick building resembling a Ranch/Minimal Traditional-style house (ca. 1963-1965). The primary gable is oriented away from the road (side gable), and there is a shallow ell extending from the northeast corner of the building. The façade is pierced by a cross-gable that has two eight-over-eight, double-hung, sash windows. The remainder of this elevation features a total of four six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. There is an off-center door on the façade toward the south end that features pilaster surrounds capped by a broken pediment. This door also features a transom panel with four lights. There are no windows on the north elevation, and there are two on the south elevation. There are two outside doors on the rear of the building: the one on the east wall that features 12-light glazing, and the door on the ell, which is a solid, single-leaf, paneled door.



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SECONDARY BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-103.003

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 6416 Bay Road
2. FUNCTION(S): historic Vestry current Vestry
3. YEAR BUILT: 1991 CIRCA?: ☐ ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown
4. STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Vernacular, rectangular floor plan
5. INTEGRITY: original site ☐ moved ☐
if moved, from where original location's CRS # year
Reconstructed, not on original site YES
list major alterations and additions with years (if known) year
a. _____
b. _____
6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐
7. DESCRIPTION:
 - a. Structural system Masonry
 - b. Number of stories 1
 - c. Wall coverings brick (see attached description)
 - d. Foundation brick
 - e. Roof
structural system Side gable
coverings Shingle
openings 2 interior chimneys; one at each gable end
8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:
 - a. Facade: direction: W
 - 1) bays: 3
 - 2) windows: 2 6/6, double-hung sash
 - 3) door(s): 1 pedestrian
 - 4) other: N/A

- b. Side: direction: N
- 1) bays: 1
 - 2) windows: 1 wood window in gable end
 - 3) door(s): none
 - 4) other: N/A

- c. Side: direction: S
- 1) bays: 1
 - 2) windows: not visible
 - 3) door(s): not visible
 - 4) other: N/A

- d. Rear: direction: E
- 1) bays: 3
 - 2) windows: 2 6/6, double-hung saash
 - 3) door(s): 1 pedestrian door
 - 4) other: N/A

9. INTERIOR (if accessible):

a) Floor plan N/A

b) Partition/walls N/A

c) Finishes N/A

d) Furnishings/machinery N/A

Physical Description - Vestry (K-103.003)

The vestry is a one-story brick building that was constructed in 1991 to resemble an eighteenth-century-style vestry. It is sited just to the north of the Barratt's Chapel Museum, and there is a paved walkway on the west side of the building that leads to one of the entrances. This rather diminutive building has stuccoed interior brick chimneys at each gable end, and the building is generally oriented with its gable roof running north-south. There are wooden box cornices with returns, and the building's roof is protected with wooden shingles.

Most of the bonding on the vestry, on all walls except the eastern wall, utilizes three rows of stretchers for every row of headers. In contrast, the eastern elevation features Flemish bond, with alternating headers and stretchers in each row. The header ends are glazed with a dark finish. The fenestration on east and west elevations mirrors the other, each featuring three bays with a center door flanked by two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Windows have wood surrounds, with plain jack arch brick lintels. The wood doors feature vertical, beaded siding, and each door has a wood surround. Brick jack arches similar to the window lintels are over the doors as well.

On the north end gable wall, just beneath the chimney, light-colored glazed bricks bear the lettering "1991" to indicate the year when the building was constructed. Just below and to the west of the "1991" is a small wooden door that is very similar to the vertical beaded-style door on the west and east elevations. The door apparently allows access to the roof crawl space from the outside. The south gable wall was screened by vegetation and was not accessible.

Historical Narrative

The brick vestry was constructed in 1991. According to the Barratt's Chapel Reverend, Phil Lawton, its design was based on another extant chapel on the Eastern Shore in nearby Kent County, Maryland. The Reverend Lawton indicated that the original Barratt's Chapel vestry was built of brick, and was probably similar to the one that was reconstructed. Rev. Lawton states that the original Barratt's Chapel vestry was dismantled ca. 1840, and that the bricks were used to build the cemetery wall. During the planning phase, they decided not to build the vestry in its original location to the east (or back) of the chapel, as this area had been shown by archaeologists to be a potter's field. Rev. Lawton indicated that no other vestry from the same time period could be found in Frederica or Kent Counties, Delaware vicinity (Lawton, personal communication 2004).

According to Henry William Williams, author of *The Garden of American Methodism: The Delmarva Peninsula, 1769-1820* (1984), vestries (also known as a vestry house or vestry room) in this area were somewhat rare, and that "the presence of the vestry room [at Barratt's Chapel] is further testimony to Peninsula Methodism's close ties with Anglicanism (Williams 1984:64). In eighteenth-century Anglican churches of the upper Tidewater region of Virginia, for example, the vestry house was typically a one-room building that was built in the yard of the church, and sometimes included an additional tower. The vestry was an "institution of hospitality" (Upton 1997:168). Typically, vestry houses or vestry rooms were used relatively infrequently and were rented out as schools or residences (Upton 1997:203). At present, the Barratt's Chapel vestry is used for weddings, brides' parties, and the like (Phillips, personal communication 2004).

References

Lawton, Phil. Personal communication, 13 April 2004.

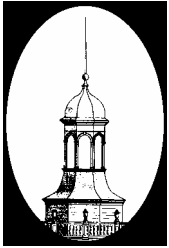
Phillips, Ray. Personal communication, 8 March, 2004

Upton, Dell

1997 *Holy Things and Profane Anglican Parish Churches in Colonial Virginia*. Yale University Press, New Haven and London.

Williams, William H.

1984 *The Garden of American Methodism: The Delmarva Peninsula, 1769-1820*. Published for the Peninsula Conference of the United Methodist Church, Dover, DE, by Scholarly Resources, Inc.



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SECONDARY BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-103.004

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 6416 Bay Road
2. FUNCTION(S): historic Garage/shed current Garage/shed
3. YEAR BUILT: 1990 CIRCA?: ☒ ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown
4. STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Vernacular, rectangular floor plan
5. INTEGRITY: original site ☒ moved ☐
if moved, from where original location's CRS # year

list major alterations and additions with years (if known) year
a.

b.

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐
7. DESCRIPTION:
 - a. Structural system pre-fabricated metal shed
 - b. Number of stories 1 story
 - c. Wall coverings metal siding (vertical)
 - d. Foundation metal siding
 - e. Roof
structural system Side gable
coverings Shingle
openings none
8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:
 - a. Facade: direction: W
 - 1) bays: 2
 - 2) windows: none
 - 3) door(s): 1 pedestrian door, 2 garage doors
 - 4) other: none

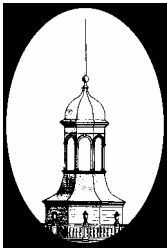
- b. Side: direction: S
1) bays: 1
2) windows: none
3) door(s): none
4) other: N/A

- c. Side: direction: N
1) bays: 1
2) windows: none
3) door(s): none
4) other: N/A

- d. Rear: direction: W
1) bays: 1
2) windows: none
3) door(s): none
4) other: N/A

9. INTERIOR (if accessible):

- a) Floor plan N/A
- b) Partition/walls N/A
- c) Finishes N/A
- d) Furnishings/machinery N/A



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SECONDARY BUILDING FORM

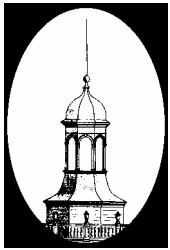
CRS # K-103.005

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 6416 Bay Road
2. FUNCTION(S): historic Garage/Shed current Garage/Shed
3. YEAR BUILT: 1960 CIRCA?: ☒ ARCHITECT/BUILDER: _____
4. STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Vernacular, rectangular floor plan
5. INTEGRITY: original site ☒ moved ☐
if moved, from where original location's CRS # year
-
- list major alterations and additions with years (if known) year
- a. there are filled-in ("ghost") windows on south and east walls n/a
- b. _____
6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐
7. DESCRIPTION:
- a. Structural system masonry
- b. Number of stories 1 story
- c. Wall coverings Concrete blocks, painted white
- d. Foundation concrete block
- e. Roof
structural system Side gable
coverings Shingle
openings none
8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:
- a. Facade: direction: W
1) bays: 2
2) windows: N/A
3) door(s): garage door
4) other: N/A

- b. Side: direction: S
1) bays: 1
2) windows: 1 "ghost" of filled-in window
3) door(s): 1 single-leaf pedestrian door
4) other: N/A
- c. Side: direction: N
1) bays: 1
2) windows: none
3) door(s): none
4) other: N/A
- d. Rear: direction: E
1) bays: 2
2) windows: 2 "ghosts" of filled-in windows
3) door(s): none
4) other: N/A

9. INTERIOR (if accessible):

- a) Floor plan N/A
- b) Partition/walls N/A
- c) Finishes N/A
- d) Furnishings/machinery N/A

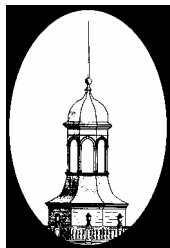


DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS FORM

CRS # K-103. 006

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 6416 Bay Road, East Side Of Road
2. TYPE/FUNCTION/NAME: Barratt's Chapel Cemetery
3. YEAR BUILT: 1780 CIRCA?: ☒
list major alterations and additions with years (if known)
a. The cemetery continues to be added to and expanded to the present day. year 2004
b. _____
4. DESIGNER: original Headstones, etc. designed by various companies.
alteration(s) _____
5. STYLE: Cemetery
6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐
7. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PROPERTIES:
8. DESCRIPTION:
 - a) Scenic views/vistas: Low-cut grass; scattered trees throughout
 - b) Circulation system: n/a
 - c) Spatial subdivisions: Several walkways
 - d) Paving material(s): Brick
 - e) Utilities: n/a
 - f) Water elements: n/a
 - g) Vegetation: Grass
 - h) Other: The cemetery features a variety of headstones, ranging from simple, flat stone slabs to obelisks and other larger features and structures, including at least one mausoleum and an elevated tomb. There are also various types of other grave markers, including tall granite shafts.



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # K-6740
SPO Map 12-13-18
South
Hundred Murderkill
Quad Frederica
Other _____

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: Wix Robbins Property/Residence
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: West Side Of S R 1, Across From Barratt's Chapel
3. TOWN/NEAREST TOWN: Frederica vicinity? ☒
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE: building ☒ structure ☐ site ☐ object ☐
 landscape ☐ district ☐
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY: Residence
6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):
S.R. 1/Frederica Interchange project

7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

#:	Form:	List property types:
1	CRS 2 Main Building Form	dwelling
0	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	
0	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	
0	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	
0	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	
0	CRS 7 Object Form	
0	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	
	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
0	CRS 14 Potential District Form	

8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Lauren C. Archibald & Christopher Gebert

Principal Investigator name: Lauren C. Archibald

Principal Investigator signature: _____

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company Date: 4/1/2004

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

CRS# K-6740

See attached description.

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

a) Time period(s)

- ☐ Pre-European Contact
- ☐ Paleo-Indian
- ☐ Archaic
- ☐ Woodland I
- ☐ Woodland II

- ☐ 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
- ☐ 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
- ☐ 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
- ☐ 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
- ☐ 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
- ☒ 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
- ☐ 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

b) Geographical zone

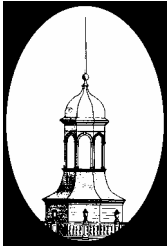
- ☐ Piedmont
- ☒ Upper Peninsula
- ☐ Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
- ☐ Coastal
- ☐ Urban (City of Wilmington)

c) Historic period theme(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Communication |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trapping/Hunting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Quarrying | <input type="checkbox"/> Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Oystering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing/Wholesaling | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Major Families, Individuals and Events |

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-1



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-6740

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: West Side Sr 1
2. FUNCTION(S): historic Farmhouse current House/residence
3. YEAR BUILT: 1890 CIRCA?: ☒ ARCHITECT/BUILDER: _____
4. STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: T-house with wind (T Plan)
5. INTEGRITY: original site ☒ moved ☐
if moved, from where other location's CRS # year

list major alterations and additions with years (if known) year
a. _____
b. _____
6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐
7. DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)
 - a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: 2 1/2
Additions: Side (N) small one-story addition (later), original long rear wing
 - b. Structural system (if known): Frame
 - c. Foundation: materials: Brick on main core, concrete block on small addition
basement: full ☐ partial ☐ not visible ☐ no basement ☐
 - d. Exterior walls (original if visible& any subsequent coverings):
 - e. Roof: shape: Side gable with X gable
materials: Asphalt shingles
cornice: Aluminum
dormers:
chimney: location(s): 2 interior near gable end, wall on N & S end, one on rear wing core W end
8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:
 - a. Facade: Direction: E
 - 1) Bays 3 (not including 2 bays side addition)
 - 2) Windows
fenestration 1/1
type Double hung
trim Vinyl
shutters n/a

Facade (cont'd)

3) Door(s)
location
type
trim

4) Porch(es)

b. Side: Direction: N

1) Bays 2 on main core, 2 on rear wing

2) Windows 4
fenestration 1/1
type Double hung
trim Vinyl
shutters n/a

3) Door(s) n/a
location n/a
type n/a
trim n/a

4) Porch(es) n/a

c. Side: Direction: S

1) Bays 4

2) Windows 7
fenestration 1/1 except attic level, which is 4 pane fixed
type Double hung
trim Vinyl
shutters n/a

3) Door(s) 1
location Side entry
type Wood/screen door
trim

4) Porch(es) Partially stoccoed corner porch/mud room

d. Rear: Direction: W

1) Bays 3

2) Windows 6
fenestration 1/1, except attic level, which is 4 pane fixed
type Double hung
trim Vinyl
shutters n/a

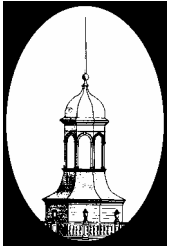
3) Door(s) n/a
location n/a
type n/a
trim n/a

4) Porch(es) n/a

9. INTERIOR: n/a

10. LANDSCAPING: Large grassy lawn in front, farm fields around but owner is not farming.

11. OTHER COMMENTS: Somewhat complex series of additions - may have been outbuildings that were attached to house



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
SECONDARY BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-6740

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: West side of SR 1
2. FUNCTION(S): historic N/A current Garage
3. YEAR BUILT: 1990 CIRCA?: ☒ ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown
4. STYLE/FLOOR PLAN: Vernacular, rectangular floor plan
5. INTEGRITY: original site ☒ moved ☐
if moved, from where original location's CRS # year

list major alterations and additions with years (if known) year
a.

b.

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐
7. DESCRIPTION:
 - a. Structural system Pre-fabricated shed
 - b. Number of stories 1
 - c. Wall coverings Metal, corrugated metal
 - d. Foundation Concrete pad
 - e. Roof
structural system Unknown
coverings Not visible
openings n/a
8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:
 - a. Facade: direction: N
 - 1) bays: 2
 - 2) windows: N/A
 - 3) door(s): 1 pedestrian, overhead garage door
 - 4) other: N/A

- b. Side: direction: W
1) bays: 1
2) windows: N/A
3) door(s): Solid wall
4) other: Solid wall

- c. Side: direction: E
1) bays: 1
2) windows: N/A
3) door(s): Solid wall
4) other: N/A

- d. Rear: direction: S
1) bays: 1
2) windows: N/A
3) door(s): Solid wall
4) other: Solid wall

9. INTERIOR (if accessible):

- a) Floor plan N/A
- b) Partition/walls N/A
- c) Finishes N/A
- d) Furnishings/machinery N/A

Physical Description – Wix Robbins Property (CRS # K-6740)

General Description: The Wix Robbins property is located on the west side of Bay Road (SR 1). The property consists of a dwelling constructed ca. 1890 and a modern (ca. 1990) garage/storage shed. A large, grassy yard surrounds the buildings on all sides, and agricultural fields are located to the north, south, and west of the yard. A gravel driveway extending along the south elevation of the dwelling provides access to the property from SR 1. The property is in excellent condition.

Dwelling: The dwelling is a two and one-half-story, wood frame, vernacular dwelling with a gable ell roof form. It rests upon a brick foundation. The entire exterior of the dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. Window openings in the dwelling contain replacement, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows and wood, four-light casement windows (in the half story). A gable wall dormer is centered in the façade, forming a small cross gable with the main roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A small brick chimney protrudes from the north interior gable end, and parged chimneys protrude from the south and east interior gable ends. Enclosed porch additions are attached to the façade (east elevation), south elevation, and north elevation. Small, single-story additions are also attached to the north and west elevations.

The façade (east elevation) of the dwelling consists of four bays, including one entrance and three window openings in the first story, and three window openings in the second story. The entrance is located in the second bay from the north end of the wall, and contains a single-leaf door. The window openings contain single windows. The window openings in the second story are not vertically aligned with those in the first story. An additional window opening is centered in the gable wall dormer. A single-story, wood frame, screened-in porch with a hipped roof obscures the first story of the façade. The porch entrance, containing a screen door, is accessed by two concrete steps. The dwelling's original, open, wooden porch with turned posts, scroll-sawn brackets, and spindles is intact and visible within the screened-in porch.

The south elevation consists of four bays, including one entrance and three window openings in the first story and three window openings in the second story. Three window openings are located in the eastern half (gable end) of the elevation, and the entrance and three additional window openings are located in the south wall of the rear ell. There are also two small, four-light casement windows located in the gable. A single-story, wood frame, screened-in porch with a shed roof obscures the two westernmost bays in the first story. The porch entrance, containing a screen door, is accessed by two concrete steps.

The west elevation consists of three bays, containing window openings in the first and second stories. The openings in the northern and southern bays are situated in the rear (west) wall of the front section of the dwelling, and the central bay is located in the west wall of the gable ell. Small window openings containing four-light casement windows are located in the gable of the rear ell. Porch additions obscure the first story of the northern and southern bays.

The north elevation consists of four bays, including two window openings in the front section of the dwelling, and two window openings in the rear ell. A single-story, wood frame, enclosed porch addition with a shed roof is attached to the first story of the rear ell. A small, single-story

addition with a gable roof is attached to the first story of the front section of the dwelling, and another small addition is attached to the northwest corner of that addition.

Garage/Shed: A single-story, modern garage/shed is located southwest of the dwelling. The building is one story tall, and clad with vinyl siding. There are two bays in the façade (north elevation), including a pedestrian entrance and a garage opening.

Summary of Property History: This property, which was named as the Warren Robbins property in the original CRS inventory, originated from two separate parcels. On December 27, 1881, John Harrington, the administrator of John West's will, conveyed the first parcel to William H Wix. On November 22, 1903, William H. Wix, and his wife Emma Wix, sold the property containing 70 acres along with "...buildings and improvements" to Luther Robbins Sr. for \$3,300 (KCDB V8: 125). On September 20, 1934, Luther Robbins Sr. sold the property, containing 70 acres, along with "...all buildings and improvements" to Luther Robbins Jr., and his wife Natalie Robbins, for \$6,000. Luther Robbins Jr. passed away on October 30, 1976, conveying entitlement to Natalie Robbins (KCDB N14: 443).

On October 24, 1921, Sarah H. Listen sold the second parcel, known as the "Chapel Lot," to Joseph S. Clark, and his wife Lillia B. Clark, for \$1,605 (KCDB B12: 97). On March 10, 1953, Joseph S. and Lillia B. Clark sold the property to Luther Robbins Jr., and his wife Natalie Robbins, for \$5,000. Luther passed away in 1976, conveying entitlement to Natalie (KCDB W19:490). On December 10, 1976, Natalie Robbins conveyed both parcels, containing 70 acres, to Herbert D. Robbins and his wife Dorothy S. Robbins (KCDB D31: 138). Dorothy Robbins passed away on July 11, 2002, leaving Herbert D. Robbins as the sole trustee of the property (KCDB 486: 55).

References

(KCDB) Kent County Recorder of Deeds, Dover, Delaware.



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS # K-6740

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: West Side Of SR 1, Near Frederica

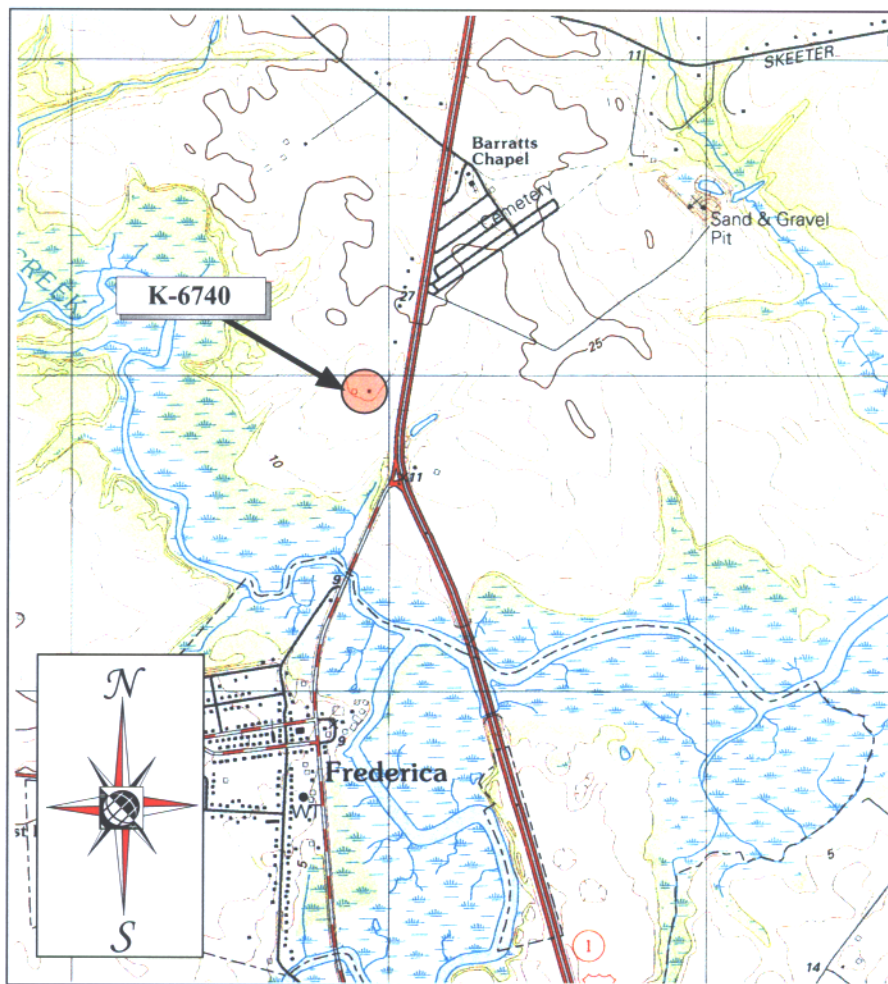
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION ☐ reason: _____

3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

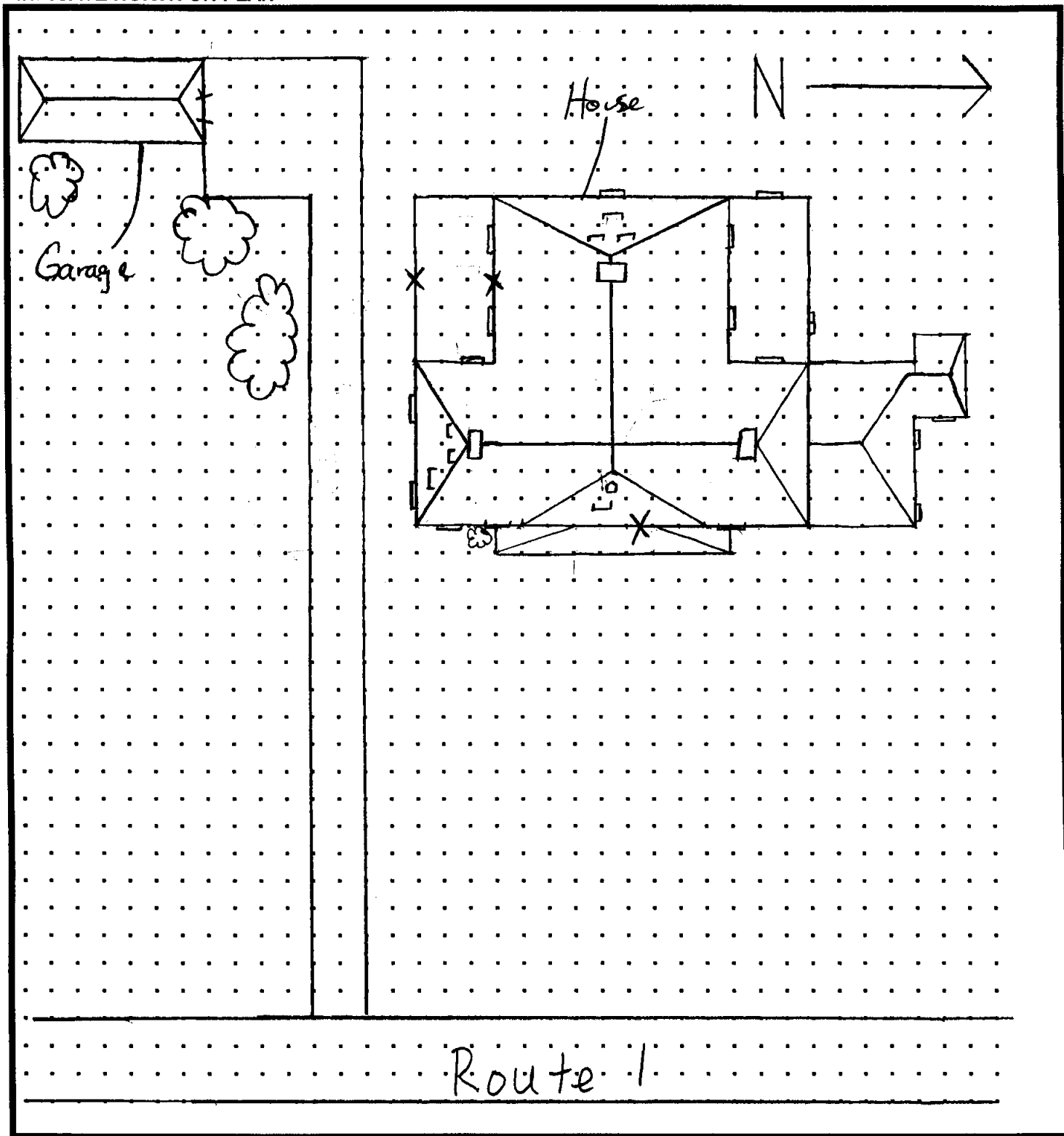
INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



4. SITE PLAN:

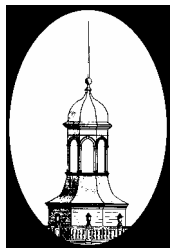
CRS # K-6740

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN



USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-9



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION FORM

CRS # K-7242
SPO Map 12-13-18
South
Hundred Murderkill
Quad Frederica
Other _____

1. HISTORIC NAME/FUNCTION: Langrell Property/Residence
2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: West Side Of Frederica Road (S R 12)
3. TOWN/NEAREST TOWN: Frederica vicinity? ☒
4. MAIN TYPE OF RESOURCE: building ☒ landscape ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object ☐
5. MAIN FUNCTION OF PROPERTY: Residence
6. PROJECT TITLE/ REASON FOR SURVEY (if applicable):
S.R. 1/Frederica Interchange project

7. ADDITIONAL FORMS USED:

#:	Form:	List property types:
1	CRS 2 Main Building Form	dwelling
0	CRS 3 Secondary Building Form	
0	CRS 4 Archaeological Site Form	
0	CRS 5 Structure (Building-Like) Form	
0	CRS 6 Structure (Land Feature) Form	
0	CRS 7 Object Form	
0	CRS 8 Landscape Elements Form	
	CRS 9 Map Form	N/A
0	CRS 14 Potential District Form	

8. SURVEYOR INFORMATION:

Surveyor name: Lauren C. Archibald & Christopher Gebert

Principal Investigator name: Lauren C. Archibald

Principal Investigator signature: _____

Organization: A.D. Marble & Company Date: 4/1/2004

9. OTHER NOTES OR OBSERVATIONS:

CRS# K-7242

See attached description.

10. STATE HISTORIC CONTEXT FRAMEWORK (check all appropriate boxes; refer to state management plan(s)):

a) Time period(s)

- ☐ Pre-European Contact
- ☐ Paleo-Indian
- ☐ Archaic
- ☐ Woodland I
- ☐ Woodland II

- ☐ 1600-1750∇ Contact Period (Native American)
- ☐ 1630-1730∇ Exploration and Frontier Settlement
- ☐ 1730-1770∇ Intensified and Durable Occupation
- ☐ 1770-1830∇ Early Industrialization
- ☐ 1830-1880∇ Industrialization and Early Urbanization
- ☒ 1880-1940∇ Urbanization and Early Suburbanization
- ☐ 1940-1960∇ Suburbanization and Early Ex-urbanization

b) Geographical zone

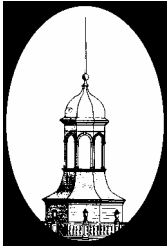
- ☐ Piedmont
- ☒ Upper Peninsula
- ☐ Lower Peninsula/Cypress Swamp
- ☐ Coastal
- ☐ Urban (City of Wilmington)

c) Historic period theme(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Communication |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement Patterns and Demographic Changes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trapping/Hunting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Engineering and Decorative Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining/Quarrying | <input type="checkbox"/> Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/Oystering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing/Wholesaling | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Major Families, Individuals and Events |

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-1



DELAWARE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
15 THE GREEN, DOVER, DE 19901

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAIN BUILDING FORM

CRS # K-7242

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: SR 12, Northwest Side
2. FUNCTION(S): historic Residence current Residence
3. YEAR BUILT: 1925 CIRCA?: ☒ ARCHITECT/BUILDER: _____
4. STYLE OR FLOOR PLAN: Rectangular with wing
5. INTEGRITY: original site ☒ moved ☐
if moved, from where other location's CRS # year

list major alterations and additions with years (if known)

- | | <u>year</u> |
|---|-------------|
| a. Exterior wooden staricase added to upper story | <u>20th</u> |
| b. Front/side porch added; rear ell added | <u>20th</u> |

6. CURRENT CONDITION: excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐
7. DESCRIPTION: (Describe the resource as completely as possible. Use N/A for not applicable; leave no blanks.)
- a. Overall shape: Rectangular Stories: 1 1/2
Additions: Rear wing
- b. Structural system (if known): Frame
- c. Foundation: materials:
basement: full ☐ partial ☐ not visible ☒ no basement ☐
- d. Exterior walls (original if visible& any subsequent coverings): Vinyl
- e. Roof: shape: Side gable
materials: Asbestos shingles
cornice: Aluminum
dormers: Large shed-roof dormer - 4 windows
chimney: location(s): N/A

8. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVATIONS:

- a. Facade: Direction: S
- 1) Bays 3
- 2) Windows 2
- fenestration 1/1
- type Double hung
- trim Vinyl
- shutters Screw on

Facade (cont'd)

- 3) **Door(s)** 1
 location Off-center
 type Single leaf
 trim Vinyl
- 4) **Porch(es)** Full front porch, wraps partially around side, shed roof with turned posts

b. Side: Direction: N

- 1) **Bays** 3
- 2) **Windows** 3 (1 in second 1/2 story)
 fenestration 1/1; 1/1 paired on second 1/2 story
 type Double hung
 trim Vinyl
 shutters Screw on
- 3) **Door(s)** N/A
 location N/A
 type N/A
 trim N/A
- 4) **Porch(es)** N/A

c. Side: Direction: S

- 1) **Bays** 3
- 2) **Windows** 2, one is paired
 fenestration 1/1
 type Double hung
 trim Viny
 shutters Screw on
- 3) **Door(s)** 2
 location Off center on ground floor and upper story (added)
 type Single leaf
 trim Vinyl
- 4) **Porch(es)** Front porch partially wraps here on side; also has added new wooden stair to 2nd floor

d. Rear: Direction: E

- 1) **Bays** 3
- 2) **Windows** 2 on first, 1 on second 1/2 story
 fenestration 1/1
 type Double hung
 trim Vinyl
 shutters Screw on
- 3) **Door(s)** N/A
 location N/A
 type N/A
 trim N/A
- 4) **Porch(es)** N/A

9. **INTERIOR:** n/a

10. **LANDSCAPING:** Macadam parking lot to W of house, some grassy lawn to east. House very close to road (Frederica and Market Streets)

11. **OTHER COMMENTS:** Surrounded by marsh/marsh vegetation

Langrell Property (CRS # 7242)

General Description: The Langrell Property is located on SR 12, on the west side of the road. The property consists of a dwelling constructed ca. 1925-1930. A small, grassy yard surrounds the building on all sides. The property is in good condition.

Dwelling: The dwelling is a one and one-half-story, light frame, vernacular building with a cross gable roof. The rear ell that forms the cross gable appears to be a late twentieth century addition. The building rests on a concrete foundation. Its exterior walls are clad with vinyl siding. Window openings throughout the dwelling contain single and paired replacement, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An enclosed porch addition is attached to the west elevation of the rear ell, and an open porch extends the width of the façade (east elevation).

The façade (east elevation) of the dwelling consists of three bays, including an off-center entrance and two window openings. The entrance contains a single-leaf door and the window openings contain single windows flanked by decorative, louvered shutters. A single-story, open, wood porch extends the width of the façade and wraps partially around the south wall. The porch floor consists of a concrete slab resting directly on the ground, and six thin, wood posts support the porch roof. A shed roof dormer containing four window openings is centered in the front roof slope of the dwelling.

The south elevation consists of three bays, including one entrance and two window openings in the first story, and a second entrance in the half story. The window openings and one entrance (in the half story) are located in the west wall of the front (main) section of the dwelling. The other entrance is located in the enclosed porch addition attached to the west wall of the rear ell. An exterior wooden staircase provides access to and from the entrance in the half story. Both entrances contain single-leaf doors, and the decorative, louvered shutters flank the window openings.

The west elevation consists of two bays, including two window openings in the first story and one window opening in the half story. Decorative, louvered shutters flank all three window openings.

The north elevation consists of three bays, including three single window openings in the first story and a paired window opening in the half story. One of the first-story openings is located in the rear ell, and the other three openings are located in the front section of the dwelling. Decorative shutters flank all of the window openings in this elevation.

Summary of Property History: On November 14, 1893, Benjamin Clarke and Margaret Warren lost their 5.0 acre property in a lawsuit. On January 1, 1894, Alfred Dunn, the sheriff of Kent County, sold the 5.0 acre property along with "...all the buildings and improvements" to Sallie Clark (KCDB O7: 216). On December 5, 1919, Joseph Clark sold the property, containing 5.0 acres, along with "...all the buildings and improvements" to Jester A. Gray for \$3,000 (KCDB Q11: 489). On February 24, 1927, Jester Gray sold the property, containing 1.0 acre, along with "...all the buildings and improvements" to Edwin Langrell for \$200 (KCDB D13:

468). On September 12, 1949, Edwin Langrell sold the property, containing 1.0 acre, to Margaret Wagner for \$3,750 (KCDB T18: 2). On June 8, 1994, Truitt Wagner sold the property, containing 1.0 acre, to Peter A. Boelens, and his wife Lina L. Boelens, for \$15,000 (KCDB U54:218). Although the 1894 transaction (KCDB O7:216) might suggest that there was a standing building on the property (such as a house) at that time, the size of property was subsequently reduced by 80 percent, from five acres to one acre. If there was a building on this property in the late nineteenth century, it could have been on another portion of the parcel.

References

(KCDB) Kent County Recorder of Deeds, Dover, Delaware.



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
MAP FORM

CRS # K-7242

1. ADDRESS/LOCATION: West Side Of SR 12, Near Frederica

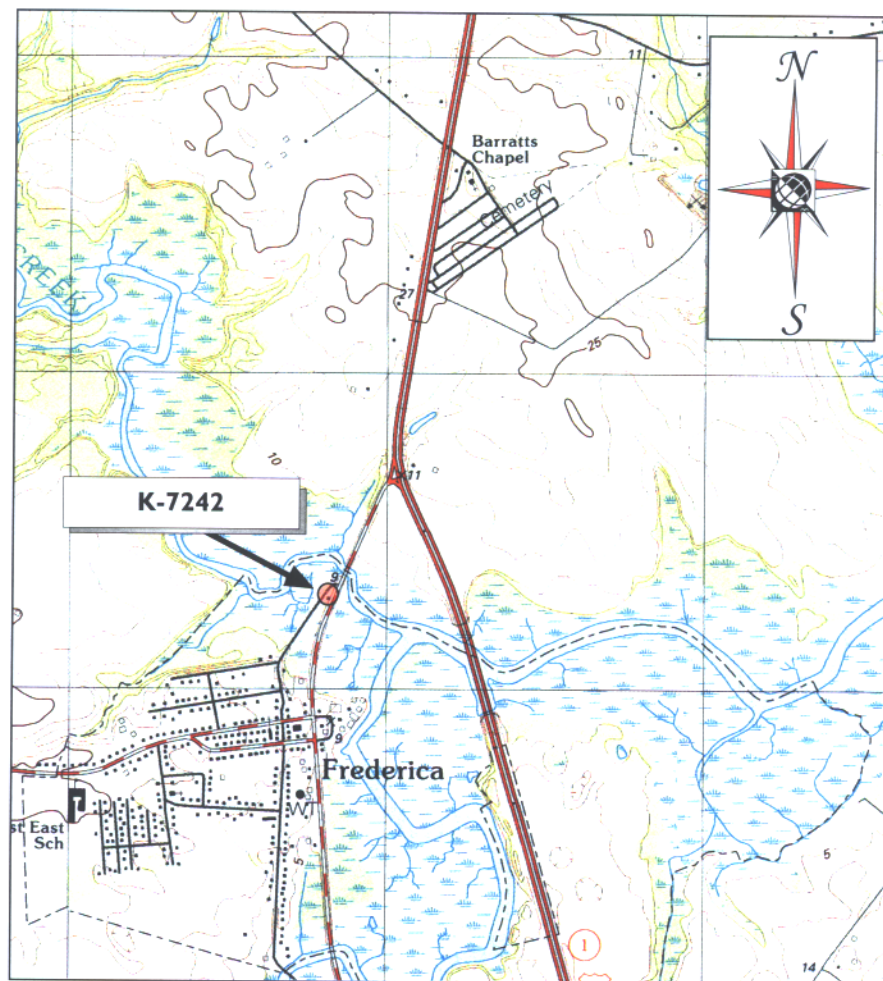
2. NOT FOR PUBLICATION ☐ reason: _____

3. LOCATION MAP:

Indicate position of resource in relation to geographical landmarks such as streams and crossroads.

(attach section of USGS quad map with location marked or draw location map)

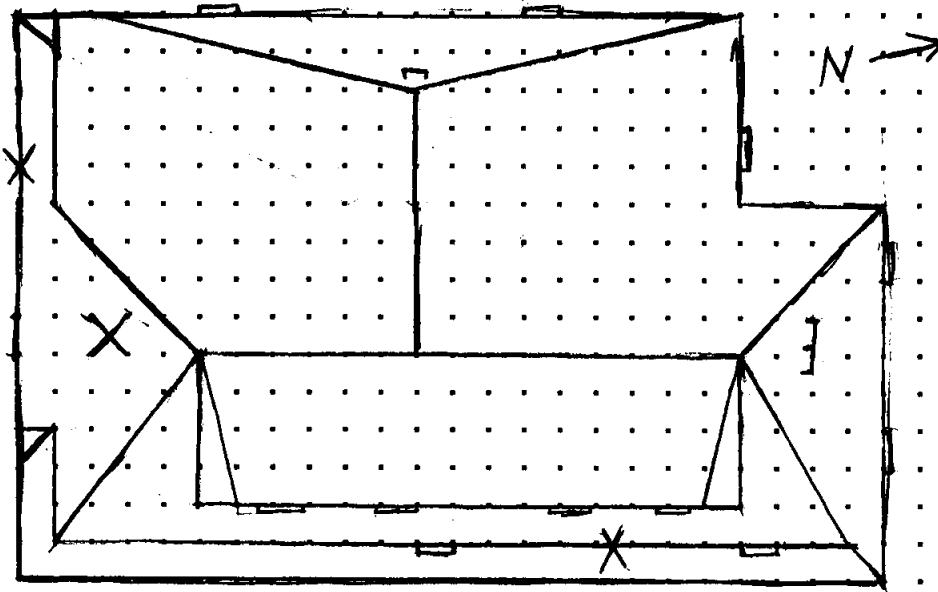
INDICATE NORTH ON SKETCH



4. SITE PLAN:

CRS # K-7242

INDICATE NORTH ON PLAN



Frederica Rd

USE BLACK INK ONLY

CRS-9

APPENDIX B:
BARRATT'S CHAPEL NATIONAL
REGISTER NOMINATION FORM



K-103

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

NAME		Delaware	
COMMON:		Kent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY			
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE	
NAME			
Barratt's Chapel			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
Barratt's Chapel			
LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
North U.S. 113			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Frederica			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Delaware	19946	Kent	001
CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____
OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME:			
Commission on Archives and History of Peninsula Annual Conference			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Barratt's Chapel of the United Methodist Church, Inc.			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	
Frederica	Delaware	10	
LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:			
Kent County Court House, Recorder of Deeds Office			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
South State Street			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	
Dover	Delaware	10	
REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
Historic American Buildings Survey, #De1-16			
DATE OF SURVEY: 1936			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
Library of Congress.			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	
Washington, D.C.			

K-103

300
69)U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

NAME COMMON: Barratt's Chapel		STATE: Delaware	
NAME HISTORIC: Barratt's Chapel		COUNTY: Kent	
LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: North U.S. 113			
CITY OR TOWN: Frederica			
STATE Delaware	CODE 10	COUNTY: Kent	CODE 001
CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____
OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Commission on Archives and History of Peninsula Annual Conference			
STREET AND NUMBER: Barratt's Chapel of the United Methodist Church, Inc.			
CITY OR TOWN: Frederica	STATE: Delaware	CODE 10	
LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Kent County Court House, Recorder of Deeds Office			
STREET AND NUMBER: South State Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Dover	STATE: Delaware	CODE 10	
REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey, #Del-16			
DATE OF SURVEY: 1936 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress			
STREET AND NUMBER: Washington, D.C.			
CITY OR TOWN: Washington, D.C.	STATE:	CODE	

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unspaced
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> (Check One) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered </div> <div> (Check One) <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site </div> </div>
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>Barratt's Chapel is a two-story brick meeting house with a west gable-end frontage.</p> <p>The south wall, facing the cemetery, is laid in Flemish bond with a glazed header pattern. In the center of this wall is a double door, flanked by two windows. Three second-story windows light the gallery.</p> <p>The west, or front, wall is laid in unglazed Flemish bond brick, with diaper patterns in glazed brick on the face of the attic story. Two belt courses appear on this facade; the lower one divides the first and second stories, and the upper one separates the second story from the attic. There are three doors in the first floor of this facade, and on the second story there are three windows. A window has been cut into the attic story, destroying a segment of the diapered brick design.</p> <p>The north wall is laid in common bond, with three windows on each story. The east gable wall is covered with stucco. An off-center doorway in this wall provides access to the chancel.</p> <p>Exterior shutters follow the Delaware tradition of solid shutters on the first floor, with louvered shutters above. The box cornices on the north and south facades are elaborately moulded, and return onto the gable end to create a seat to receive the bargeboard.</p> <p>The interior is arranged as a traditional aisled hall. Square posts extend from the ground to the rafters, in two rows parallel to the north and south sidewalls. A three-sided gallery is hung from these posts and from the north, west, and south walls. A wooden floor and simple open bench pews, finished in rustic fashion, appear to date from the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Against the east</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-350a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Delaware	
COUNTY Kent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION (continued)---

wall is a high two-level pulpit, now enclosed with a balustrade but formerly panelled. Although the balustrade was installed around the middle of the nineteenth century, the bench behind the pulpit is said to be part of the original furnishings.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	losophy	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	itarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
<p>In the summer of 1780 Philip Barratt gave the Methodist Society a plot of land, near the Murderkill River in Kent County, Delaware. The two-story brick meeting house, named in honor of Barratt, was begun immediately.</p> <p>Barratt's Chapel was the first church in Kent County that was built especially for Methodist worship, and one of the first two erected in Delaware.</p> <p>For two generations, the interior remained in an unfinished condition, with only dirt floors and no heat; in spite of these primitive conditions, Barratt's Chapel was the best meeting house in America belonging to the Methodists as a house of worship. St. George's in Philadelphia was, at this time, serving as a barracks and stable for the British army.</p> <p>Barratt's Chapel today is known as the "Cradle of American Methodism" because of its unique place in the development of the denomination. It was here that Dr. Thomas Coke and the Reverend Francis Asbury, later the first two Methodist bishops, met to make the preliminary arrangements for the formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. Here the sacramental ordinances were first administered to Methodist communicants on American soil by</p>			

Form 10-300a
(July 1967)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Delaware
COUNTY	Kent
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)---

duly authorized Methodist ministers, Dr. Coke and the Reverend Richard Whatcoat.

According to Scharf's History of Delaware, "The edifice was forty-two by forty-eight feet, two stories high, and had a vestry room connected with it. There is a tradition that the brick of which it was built were imported from Holland, which is improbable, as the clay in the immediate vicinity is as good as any in the world for bricks and the art of making bricks was already well-known...The house was furnished with a pulpit and occupied as a place of worship...The old fashioned high pulpit which was reached by a flight of steps and which almost concealed the preacher from his congregation has been remodeled to suit modern ideas; but the seat or wooden bench, upon which Bishops Coke and Asbury, and other pioneers of the church, sat, is still preserved as a memento. For the first sixty years of its existence the ground was the only flooring and the walls were left in an uncouth and primitive state."

OR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Sharf, J. Thomas. History of Delaware. Philadelphia: L.J. Richards and Company, 1888.

Barratt, Norris S. Barratt's Chapel and Methodism. Wilmington: Historical Society of Delaware, 1911.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
INNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE			
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	• • •	• • •	39	01	26
NE	• • •	• • •	75	27	34
SE	• • •	• • •			
SW	• • •	• • •			

PROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Ten

Y ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Rev. Charles E. Covington, President

ORGANIZATION

Commission on Archives and History of Peninsula....

DATE

8/23/72

MEET AND NUMBER:

36 Baltimore Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:

Rehoboth Beach

STATE

Delaware 19971

CODE

10

STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☒ State ☐ Local ☐

Name

E. Berkeley Tompkins
Dr. E. Berkeley Tompkins

Title

Director, Div. of Historical and Cultural Affairs

Date

9-22-72

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

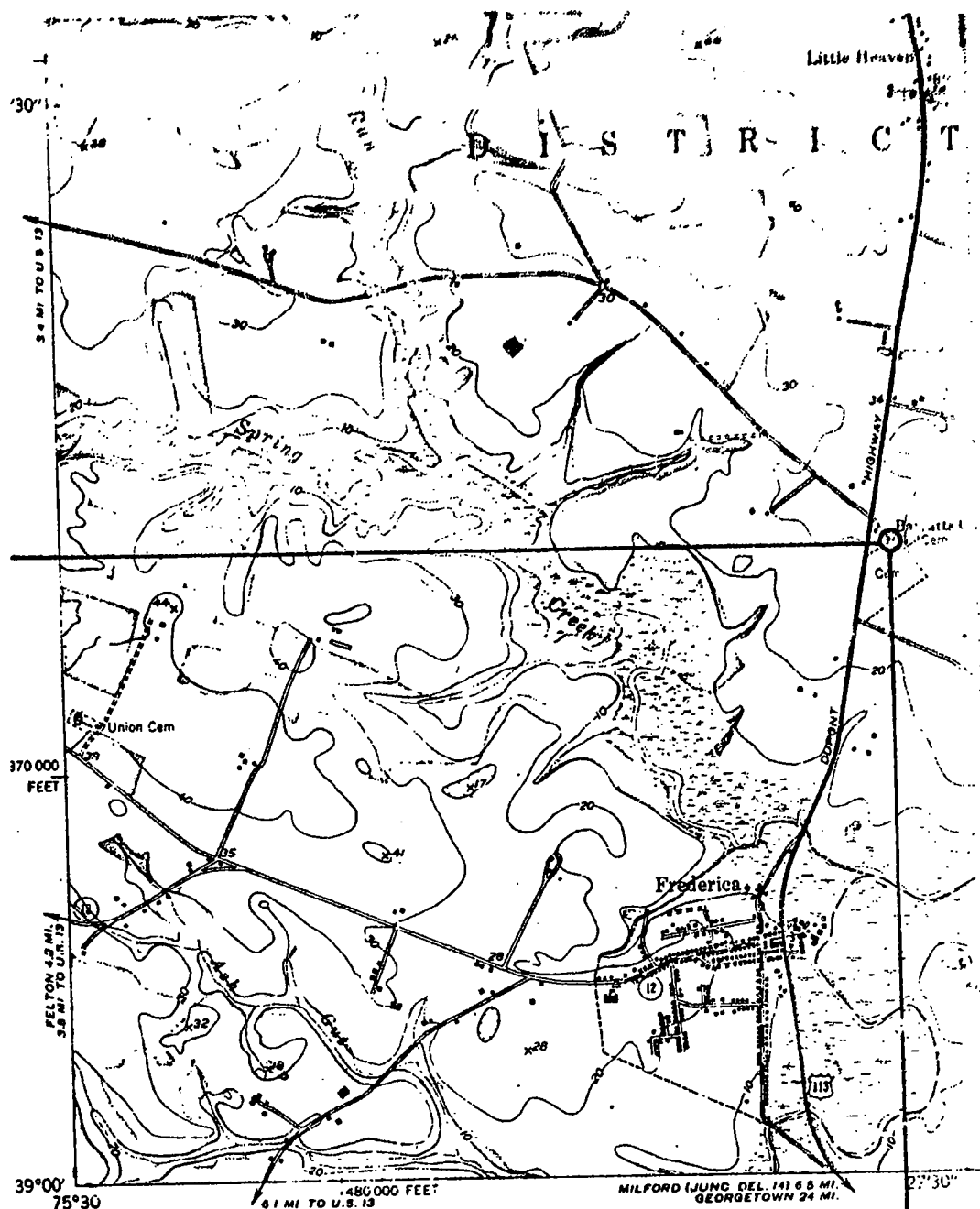
Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



Mapped by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey

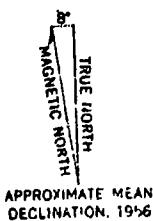
Control by USC&GS and USGS.

Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1946. Topography by planetable surveys 1946. Revised by USGS 1956

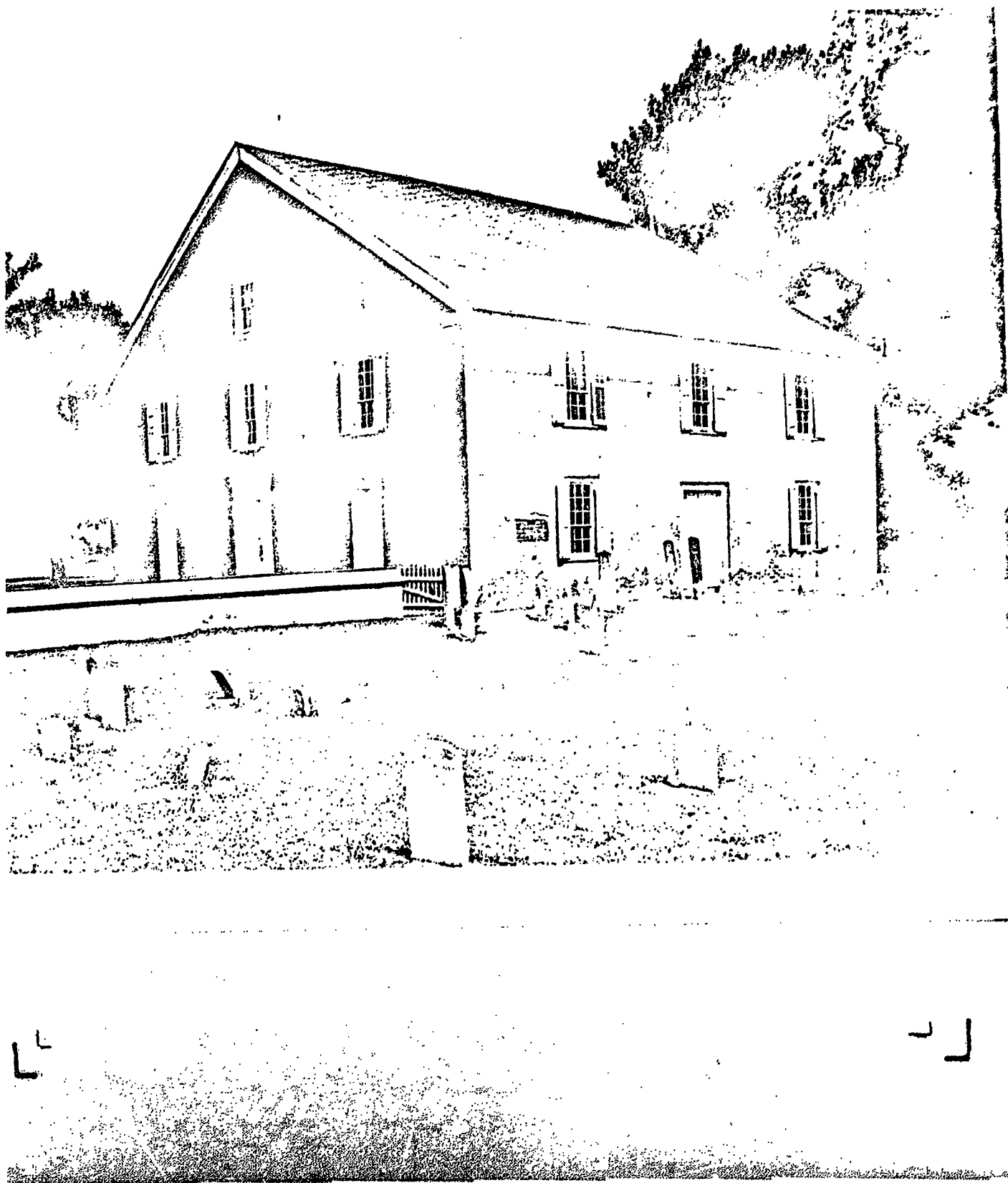
Hydrography compiled from USC&GS chart 1218 (1955)

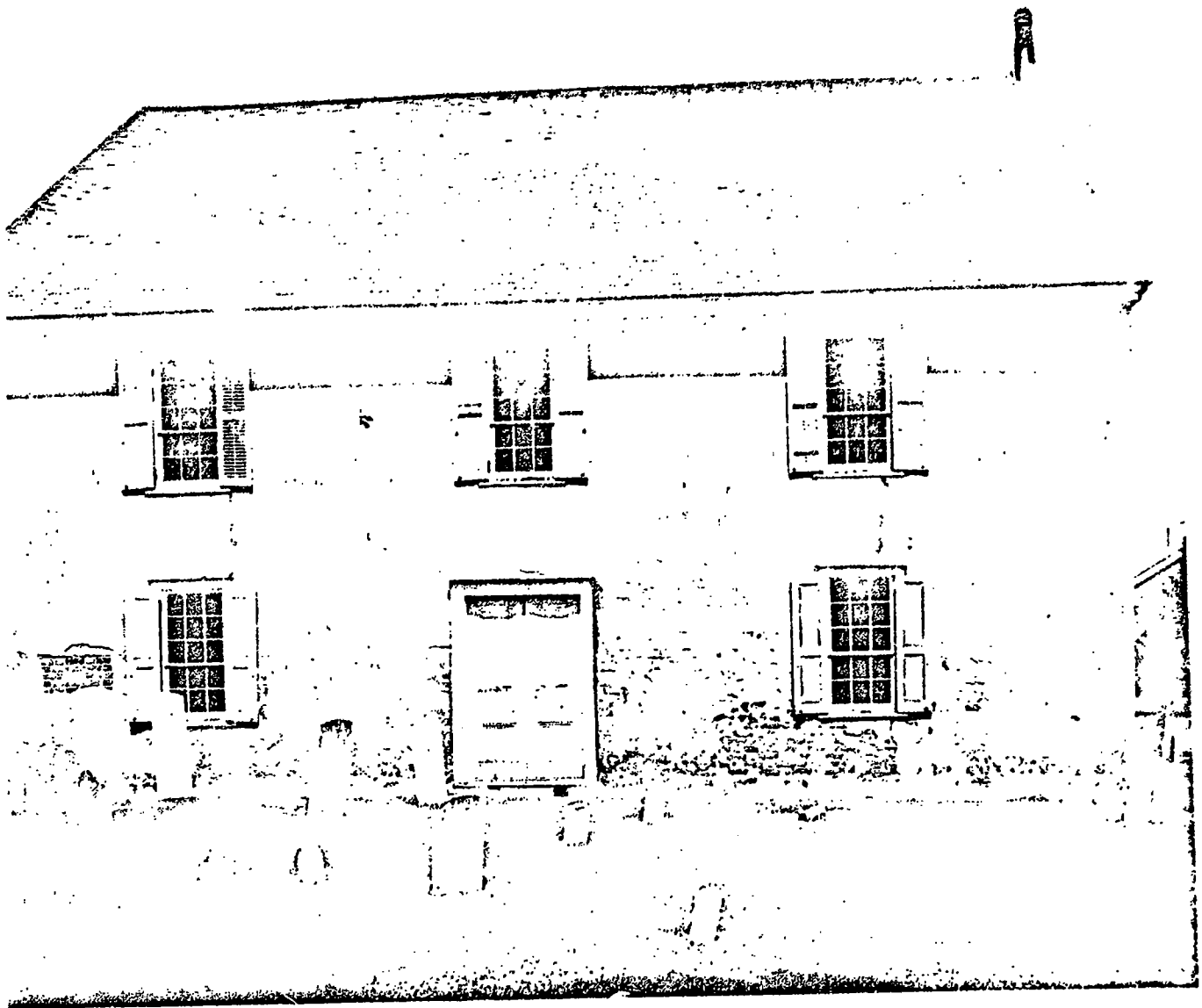
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Delaware coordinate system
1,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown



75° 27' 34"





October 16, 1972

Dr. E. Berkeley Tompkins, Director of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs and State Liaison Officer for the National Register, announced today that Barratt's Chapel, the "Cradle of Methodism", has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The old brick church, north of Frederica on Route 113, was the site of the first sacraments administered by authorized Methodist clergy in America. Here, in 1784, Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury met to lay plans for the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The spot where they met is marked by a brass plate in the floor of the chapel.

Barratt's Chapel was built in 1780, at the height of the American Revolution, by Waitman Sipple and Philip Barratt; it was the first church in Kent County to be built especially for Methodist worship, and one of the first two Methodist churches in Delaware. Because of its pre-eminent position in the history of the denomination, Barratt's Chapel has been placed in the care of a historical society formed by the Peninsula Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church. This society, aided by architect John McCune, is currently renovating the chapel, cleaning the brickwork, and rebuilding the damaged east wall. When the current restoration is completed, the exterior of the chapel will appear much as it did when bishops Coke and Asbury met there in 1784.

The National Register of Historic Places is maintained by the National Park Service, in cooperation with historical agencies in each state. Once a place has been listed on the National Register, its preservation is a matter of public policy; any encroachment on a National Register property is subject to review under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

'Cradle of Methodism'



Barratt's Is Historic Place

FREDERICA — Barratt's Chapel, the "Cradle of Methodism" in America, has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The old brick church, north of Frederica on Route 112, was the site of the first sacraments administered by authorized Methodist clergy in America.

Here, in 1784, Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury met to lay plans for the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The spot where they met is marked by a brass plate in the floor of the chapel.

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When the current

restoration is complete, the exterior of the chapel will appear much as it did when bishops Asbury met there.

Placement on the National Register was announced by E. Berkeley, director of the National Historic and Historic Affairs.

The National Historic Places are maintained by the National Service, in cooperation with historical agencies in each state. Once a place is listed on the Register, its preservation is a matter of public concern.

Last month at near Milford, Abi was also place register

Seaford Leader 10/18/72

Barratt's Chapel On Historical Record

Dr. E. Berkeley Tompkins, Director of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs and State Liaison Officer for the National Register, announced today that Barratt's Chapel, the "Cradle of Methodism", has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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HABS. Del-18

DEL
1. FRED.V

2-

OLD BARRATT'S CHAPEL

Near Frederica - Kent County - Delaware

Owner: Trustees of Barratt's Chapel
Wilmington Conference Methodist Episcopal
Church.

Date of Erection: 1780

Builder: Built thru initiative of Philip Barratt
and Waitman Sipple.

Present Condition: Good. Services are held here
weekly, and building is well cared for.

Number of Stories: One story with balcony on
three sides.

Materials of Construction: Brick. Interior Walls
and ceiling plastered, Wood trim, Wood shingle roof.

Other Existing Records: Scharf's History of Delaware,
P. 1157. Conrad Vol. 2, P. 782

Additional Data: Rev. Thomas Coke and Bishop Asbury
met here November 14, 1784 and concerted those measures
by which the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized
in America.


District Officer

Reviewed July 8th 1936 THW

1. STATE <u>Delaware</u> COUNTY <u>Kent</u> TOWN OR VICINITY <u>Frederica</u> STREET NO. <u>St. 13</u> 1. HAVE SURVEY NO. AIA 5. TO BE FILLED IN BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">INDEX NO.</td> <td style="width: 33%;">NEGATIVE FILE</td> <td style="width: 33%;">PUBLISHED INDEX</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table> 6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE & DESCRIPTION	INDEX NO.	NEGATIVE FILE	PUBLISHED INDEX				2. NAME <u>Barratt's Chapel</u> SEE SPACE BELOW FOR MAP OR DIRECTIONS 4. ORIGINAL OWNER <u>Philip Barratt</u> PRESENT OWNER <u>Methodist Episcopal Conference</u> DATE OR PERIOD <u>1780</u> ARCHITECT <u> </u> STYLE <u>Barratt</u> ORIGINAL USE <u>chapel</u> PRESENT USE <u>chapel</u> CONSTRUCTION <u>brick</u> NO. OF STOR. <u>2</u> NOTABLE FEATURES <u>pitched roof and attic</u>
INDEX NO.	NEGATIVE FILE	PUBLISHED INDEX					

7. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE (OTHER) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>IN DANGER</th> <th>PRESERVE</th> <th>REPAIR</th> <th>RESTORE</th> <th>RECONSTRUCT</th> </tr> <tr> <td>EXTERIOR</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>INTERIOR</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table> 9. POSSIBLE USE	IN DANGER	PRESERVE	REPAIR	RESTORE	RECONSTRUCT	EXTERIOR					INTERIOR					8. VALUATION <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>NATION</th> <th>STATE</th> <th>COMMUNITY</th> <th>OTHER</th> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td> </td> </tr> </table> 10. NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS <u>Very good</u> ZONED <u>no</u> CLASS	NATION	STATE	COMMUNITY	OTHER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
IN DANGER	PRESERVE	REPAIR	RESTORE	RECONSTRUCT																				
EXTERIOR																								
INTERIOR																								
NATION	STATE	COMMUNITY	OTHER																					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																						

11. AVAILABLE FILES <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>MEASURED</th> <th>OLD PHOTOS</th> <th>FIELD REPORTS</th> </tr> <tr> <td>DRAWINGS</td> <td>OTHER</td> <td>RESEARCH REPORTS</td> </tr> </table> 13. REFERENCES: AUTHOR, TITLE AND PAGES <u>Federal Writers Project De. Guide 373.</u>	MEASURED	OLD PHOTOS	FIELD REPORTS	DRAWINGS	OTHER	RESEARCH REPORTS	12. OPEN TO PUBLIC <u>yes</u> FEE CONTROL BY <u>M. E. church</u> 14. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER <u>P. R. Horsey, Dover Del.</u> DATE OF RECORD <u>August 1961.</u>
MEASURED	OLD PHOTOS	FIELD REPORTS					
DRAWINGS	OTHER	RESEARCH REPORTS					



LOCATION

PHOTOGRAPHS



Cradle of Methodism, Sacrament of Lord's
 Supper first administered in America by
 authorized Methodist preachers to Methodist
 Communicants.

Kent Co. Survey 1965-69

Name of Building Barratt's Chapel
Location Route 113, near Frederica Map No. _____
Date Built c. 1780 Name of Builder _____
Present Owner _____ Present Use _____

EVALUATION

Historical and Cultural Significance

1. Broad Historical Values "Cradel of Methodism"
2. Identification with Historic Personages or Events Francis Asbury
visited it.
3. Architectural or landscape values old burying grounds surrounding it.

Suitability

1. Extent of surviving material All
2. Adequacy of property boundaries Excellent

Future

1. Possible future use Church
2. Imminent danger of destruction no

Physical Condition

1. Construction brick Number of stories one
2. Present state Excellent
3. Brief description of architecture Almost square without any
architectural pretensions.

SURVEY DATA

Organization sponsoring survey Wilford Historical Society
Name of Investigator Roberta McClearn Date of Survey _____
Source of information: Personal Visit _____ Date of Visit _____
Books _____ Names _____
Public Records _____
Other _____
Comments _____

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
LOCUS IDENTIFICATION FORM

DELAWARE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE
HALL OF RECORDS
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901
(302) 678-5314



Form CRS

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

CRS no. K103
Quad Fredonia
SPO map no. 12-13-18
Hundred S. Mendenhall

YOUR NAME: Arthur + Governors TELE: _____

YOUR ADDRESS: _____

ORGANIZATION (if any): DHCA DATE: 2/20/77

1. TYPE OF LOCUS: a. structure ☒ c. archaeological site _____
b. district _____ d. other _____

2. NAME OF LOCUS: Barratts Chapel

3. STREET LOCATION: east of junction of 371 + Rt. 113

4. OWNER'S NAME: _____ TELE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

5. THREATS TO LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)
- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| a. none known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d. developers _____ |
| b. zoning _____ | e. deterioration _____ |
| c. roads _____ | f. other _____ |
- 7-20-77
Excellent

6. SURROUNDINGS OF LOCUS: (check more than one if necessary)
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. fallow field _____ | d. scattered buildings _____ |
| b. cultivated field <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | e. densely built up _____ |
| c. woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f. other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cemetery |

7. REPRESENTATION ON OTHER SURVEYS:
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| TITLE: _____ | NO. _____ |
| TITLE: _____ | NO. _____ |
| TITLE: _____ | NO. _____ |

8. USE REVERSE FOR SKETCH MAP AND COMMENTS.
Please indicate position of locus in relation to
geographical landmarks such as streams and roads.

file: CRS K-103



140011 MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY GEORGE FAYARD
140011 MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY GEORGE FAYARD

k-103

BARRATT'S CHAPEL



Barratt's Chapel Museum and Curator's Home

FREDERICKA, DELAWARE

THE CRADLE OF METHODISM -

Charles E. Covington, S.T.M.

Ten miles south of Dover, the Capital of Delaware, beside the highway, U.S. 113, there is an old brick Church nestled among the trees with a cemetery on two sides of it. That Church is Barratt's Chapel.

In 1778 Freeborn Garrettson preached at the home of a Mr. Lewis near Johnny Cake Landing, now Frederica. Philip Barratt, Waitman Sipple and Johnathan Sipple and their families were so much affected by his preaching that they formed themselves into a society. At first the society met at their houses, but soon they felt the need of more room; and Asbury encouraged them to build a chapel.

In the summer of 1780 Philip Barratt contributed a plot of ground to the society with the understanding that they would build a preaching house thereon. A two-story brick church was started immediately. The suspicion attached to the patriotism of the Methodists caused considerable opposition to the erection of the church within the neighborhood. While the church was under construction, a gentleman of

that area inquired what use was to be made of the building. He was informed that the building was a church and was to be the place of worship for the Methodists. He replied, "It is unnecessary to build such a house, for by the time the war is over, a corn-crib will hold them all."

That fall the church building was ready for occupancy and was dedicated as Barratt's Chapel, in honor of the donor of the land, Philip Barratt. It was the first church built in Kent County by the Methodists, and one of the first two erected in Delaware.² For two generations it remained in an unfinished condition - with only first floors, rough hewn seats, and no heat; yet with all of its limitations, at its completion it was recognized as the Cathedral of Methodism because it was the best meeting house in America belonging to the Methodists.³

Today the Church's exterior remains practically the same as when it was completed in

² John Leidesdorff, *A History of the Rise of Methodism in America*, p. 165, Philadelphia: T. Van Cleave, 1817.

³ Thomas Choate Mendenhall Church was the first church owned by the Methodists in the State of Delaware, but it was a gift from Dr. Samuel Mendenhall.

⁴ George's in Philadelphia was, at the time, a barracks and stable for the British Army.

1780. However, some minor changes have been made to the interior.

On November 11, 1784, Barratt's Chapel entertained a quarterly conference over which Ashbury was to preside. This was the regular fall Quarterly Meeting at which the semi-annual changes took place among the preachers laboring on the Peninsula. It is reported that there were over a thousand people present for this meeting and among the number were many preachers. To name a few: Dr. Samuel McGee, who was a clergyman of the Church of England; Francis Sherv, Caleb R. Peddie, Joseph Hartley, newborn Garretson, James Cromwell, John Dickens, Richard Whateout, and Dr. Thomas Coke, who had just arrived from England.

Dr. Coke preached to the noble assembly on "Thirst Our Wisdom, Righteousness, Sanctification, and Redemption."

Ezekiel Copper says of this meeting, "While Coke was preaching Ashbury came into the congregation. A solemn pause and deep silence took place at the close of the sermon as an interest for introductions and salutations. Mr. Ashbury ascended the pulpit, and without making himself known by words, clasped the Doctor in his arms, and greeted him with the holy

salutation of primitive Christianity. The other preachers at the same time were melted into sympathy and fear. The congregation caught the glowing emotion, and the whole assembly, as if struck by shock of heavenly electricity, burst into a flood of tears. Every heart appeared overflowing with love and fellowship, and an ecstasy of joy and gladness ensued. I can never forget the affecting scene."

Dr. Coke, assisted by Whatcoat, after administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to five or six hundred communicants, held a love feast. Not knowing that they had been ordained by Wesley and others in England, Asbury was shocked at such action. Later he approved. Also that day Dr. Coke baptized sixteen persons at Barratt's Chapel. This was the first time that the sacramental ordinances were administered by duly authorized Methodist ministers on American soil.

After the worship service was over, Dr. Coke, Francis Asbury, and ten other preachers went to dinner at the home of the Widow of Philip Barratt, which was about one-half mile

4. Asbury, *History of the American Methodist*,
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

behind the church. There Dr. Coke explained the purpose of his visit and the burden of his heart to Asbury. Dr. Coke first proposed that he ordain Asbury for his episcopal duties and leave Whatcoat and Vasey as elders to carry on the work with him. Furthermore, the societies would be formed into a church in which the sacraments would be administered, a liturgy would be used, and the articles of faith as altered by John Wesley from the articles of the Church of England would be accepted as the basic doctrine.

Asbury refused to consent to his autocratic policy of ordination and organization and insisted that, if the societies were to be formed into a church, all the itinerant brethren must be consulted. Until then Coke could wait. Thus, Coke's expectation, that he and Asbury could come to an agreement, settle all issues, and dictate the policy of American Methodism without consultation with the ministers, failed to materialize. Asbury had other ideas, and his will proved to be the stronger.

"It was not that Asbury refused Wesley's commission; but he preferred to act with the full sanction and approval of his brethren, if this could be obtained. It was much to have been

selected by Wesley and to enjoy his confidence, but it was noted to have the attendance of the men whom he was to rule as superintendent.

That afternoon the ministers present were consulted concerning the plan of calling a conference on Christmas Eve to decide the momentous questions of whether and how they were to be joined into a Church. The plan was cordially approved of by the plan and Freeborn Garrettson was sent "like an arrow" to call the preachers together for the Conference to be held at Lovely Lane Chapel, Baltimore, Maryland, on December 24, 1784. That conference formally organized the Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

Today Barratt's Chapel is widely known as "The Cradle of Methodism" because of its origin place in the development of American Methodism. It was here that Bishop Ashbury and Dr. Coke met and made the preliminary arrangements for the formation of the new church - The Methodist Episcopal Church in America - and that the sacramental ordinances

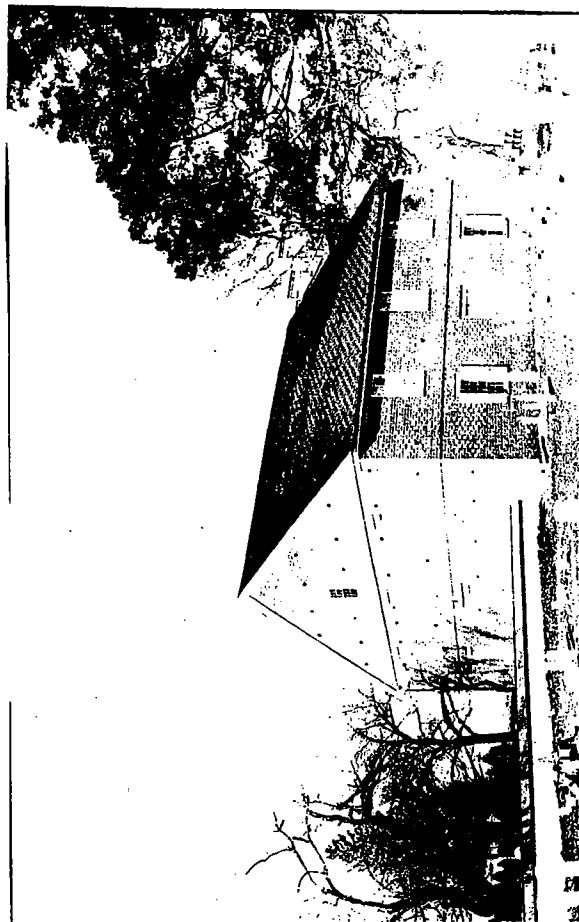
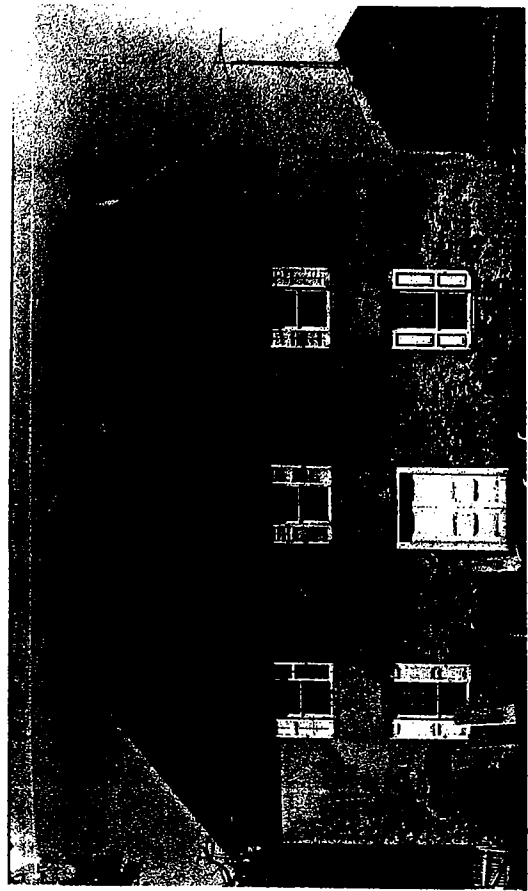
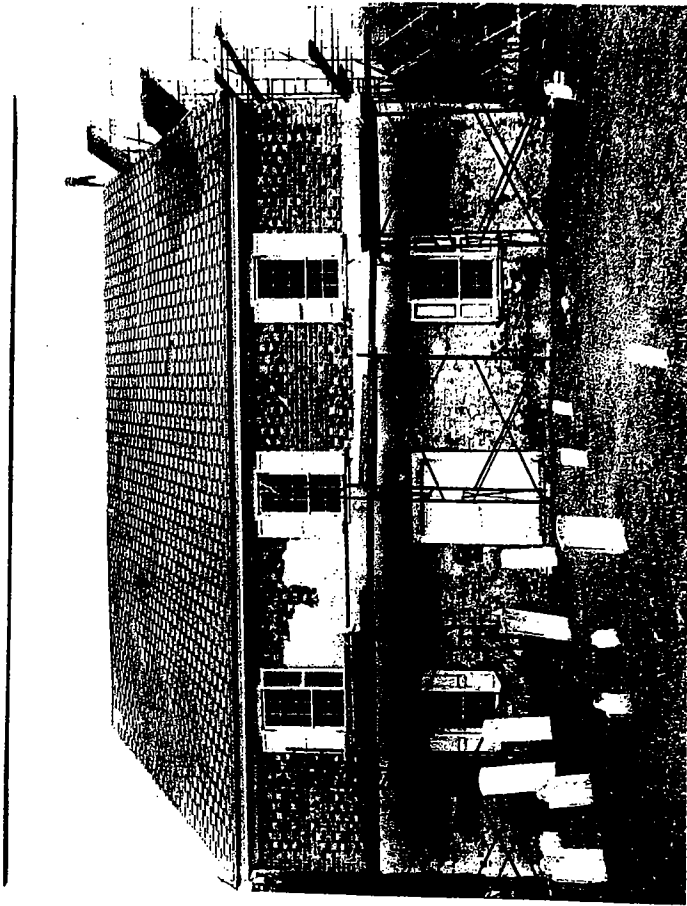
1. James W. L. Sibbald, Lucius, and James M. Dixon, *The United Methodism of Methodism*, p. 208. New York: The Methodist Magazine Publishing Co., 1900.

were legally administered to Methodist communicants for the first time on American soil by duly authorized Methodist preachers - Coke and Whatcoat.

To Methodists everywhere these facts should invest Barratt's Chapel, "The Cradle of Methodism," with deep religious significance and real historic value.

This shrine is owned and maintained by the Peninsula Conference Historical Society. In 1861 a museum and curator's residence was constructed and a full time curator was assigned. Worship services are not conducted regularly but each year an anniversary service is held on the second Sunday of November to commemorate our heritage.





APPENDIX C:
QUALIFICATIONS OF RESEARCHERS



Lauren C. Archibald, Ph.D.

Sr. Architectural Historian/Preservation Planner

Dr. Archibald has twenty-five years of experience in historic preservation planning, architectural history, and anthropology. She has served as Principal Investigator and has conducted and supervised surveys on a variety of historic property types including rural, urban, commercial, residential, and industrial sites. Dr. Archibald has coordinated all aspects of architectural surveys in site-specific locations as well as in larger, county-wide settings in the Mid-Atlantic including NU, PA, MD and DE. She has produced historic mitigation documentation (HABS/HAER) and developed archaeological and preservation management plans for Florida, Virginia, and elsewhere. She is extensively trained in transportation issues relating to cultural resource management (CRM), and legislative issues including Section 106, NEPA, Section 4(f), and state laws. Dr. Archibald meets the National Park Service's professional requirements as specified in 36 CFP Part 61.

Education

- 1995 Ph.D., Department of City and Regional Planning, university of Pennsylvania
1985 M.A., College of Urban Affairs and Public Policy, Program in Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware
1976 B.A., Anthropology, Kutztown University (Cum Laude)

Professional Experience

1999 – Present	A.D. Marble & Company, Inc.	Sr. Architectural Historian/Preservation Planner
1998 – 1999	MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI)	Preservation Planner
1997 – 1998	Goucher College	Adjunct Assistant Professor
1995 – 1998	McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.	Historic Preservation Specialist
1987 – 1995	Consultant	Architectural History/Preservation Planning
1985 – 1987	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Senior Architectural Historian
1984 – 1985	City of Wilmington, Delaware	Preservation Planning Intern
1980 – 1984	MAAR Associates, Inc.	Archaeologist
1976 – 1980	American Museum of Natural History, NYC	Administrative and Field Assistant

“National Register” Nominations

Marydel Farm, St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware.
Williamstown Free Library, Williamstown, New Jersey.
Pitman Grove Camp Meeting, Pittman, New Jersey.
Fort Belvoir Historic District Nomination, Virginia. Co-authored with Sheryl N. Hack.
Mansion park, New Castle, Delaware. Co-authored with Betty Zebooker.
Volunteer Firehouses of Wilmington, Delaware.
Colonial Theatre, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

Publications

“Prettyboy Dam.” In *History Trails*, published by the Baltimore County Historical Society, Volume 30, Summer 1996, No. 4.

“Historic Preservation in the 1990s,” with G. F. Esterman, J.Z. Mintz, and C. R. Tilley. *Wharton Working Paper No. 125*, 1992. Wharton Real Estate Center, University of Pennsylvania. Won award for Excellence in Real Estate.

“Archaeology and Planning at the Tocobaga Bay Subdivision, City of Sarasota.” In *The Florida Anthropologist*. Volume 45, Number 3, 1992.

“Landscape Archaeology at the Clam Shell Pool, Historic Spanish Point, Osprey, Florida.” In *The Florida Anthropologist*, Volume 44, Number 1, 1990.

“Working to Save the Past in Sarasota County, Florida.” In *The Florida Anthropologist*. Volume 44, Number 1, 1990.

Barbara Copp

Architectural Historian

Barbara Copp is an architectural historian with over eight years of experience in cultural resource management, including positions in both the private and public sectors. She has extensive experience in the preparation of historic resources surveys, historic contexts, assessment of effect documents, and HABS/HAER recordations. Ms. Copp has worked throughout the Mid-Atlantic region surveying a wide variety of properties including architectural, agricultural, industrial, and engineering resources. For two years Ms. Copp worked for divisions of the National Park Service, including the National Historic Landmarks Survey. She is particularly knowledgeable of the qualifications necessary for both National Historic Landmark and National Register listings. Ms. Copp meets the National Park Service's professional requirements as specified in 36 CFR Part 61.

Education

1996 B.A. Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia
1997 Pacific Northwest Preservation Field School, Silverton, Oregon

Professional Experience

2001 – Present	A.D. Marble & Company, Inc.	<i>Architectural Historian</i>
1999 - 2001	John Milner Associates, Inc.	<i>Architectural Historian</i>
1997-1998	NPS, National Historic Landmarks Survey	<i>Program Assistant</i>
1996-1997	NPS, Museum Management Program	<i>Collections Automation Assistant</i>
1996	NPS, George Washington Memorial Parkway	<i>Historic Preservation Specialist</i>
1994	Massey-Maxwell Associates	<i>Cultural Resources Surveyor</i>

Publications

1996 “Railroads and Reapers: Agricultural History of Mid-Nineteenth Century Spotsylvania County.” Statistical analysis of agricultural censuses. Published in the *Journal of Fredericksburg History*, Fall 1996 issue. Senior Research Project, Mary Washington College, Department of Historic Preservation.

1995 “Public Policy, Private Thoughts: James Monroe and the Issue of Slavery.” Booklet on James Monroe's view on slavery. James Monroe Museum and Memorial Library.

National Register Nominations

Zook House, Chester County, Pennsylvania
The Barclay, Chester County, Pennsylvania

David L. Weinberg

Archaeologist

Mr. Weinberg is experienced in directing and conducting all phases and aspects of archaeological excavations, including research, laboratory techniques, processing and curation. He has experience in soil characterization and site cartography. He is skilled in field, studio and architectural photography. Mr. Weinberg has authored and co-authored cultural resources management reports for municipal, state and federal agencies as well as for private sector undertakings. These projects have included highway planning, construction and expansion, bridge replacements, wetland mitigation, reservoir planning, residential and commercial development, and wastewater treatment systems construction. Mr. Weinberg is also experienced with the preparation of NHPA, Section 106, and ARPA documents. Areas of special interest include nineteenth century burial practices and historic ceramics analysis.

Education

1984 BA, Anthropology/Archaeology, Geology (minor), University of Delaware

Professional Experience

1997 - Present	A.D. Marble & Company, Inc.	<i>Archaeologist</i>
1990 - 1997	MAAR Associates, Inc.	<i>Project Manager/Research Associate/Supervisor</i>
1987 - 1990	John Milner Associates (JMA)	<i>Supervisor/Cartographer</i>
1987	WAPORA, Inc.	<i>Archaeologist</i>
1984 - 1986	Thunderbird Archaeological Associates	<i>Archaeologist</i>
1985	Louis Berger & Associates	<i>Cartographer/Archaeologist</i>
1982	State of DE, Dept. of Natural Resources & Environmental Control	<i>Archaeologist</i>

Certifications

2002 OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations (8 hour refresher)
1997 OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations (40 hour)
1997 OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations Supervisor (8 hour)

Professional Affiliations

Archaeological Society of New Jersey
Eastern States Archaeological Federation
Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference
Historical Society of Chester County

Scott A. Emory
Archaeologist, Principal Investigator

Mr. Emory has over twelve years of experience in terrestrial and submerged cultural resources management. He has directed Phase I, II and III projects which ranged from a one- to eight-person crew. He has completed historical and archival research; artifact conservation, identification, and cataloguing; report preparation; and environmental assessment of sites. Mr. Emory is very familiar with archival research having utilized state archive facilities in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, as well as the National Archives and Naval Historical Center.

Education

2000 M.A., Maritime History/Nautical Archaeology – East Carolina University

1991 B.A., Anthropology – University of Delaware

Professional Experience

2001 - Present	A.D. Marble & Company, Inc.	<i>Principal Investigator, Archaeologist</i>
1998 - 2000	McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Inc.	<i>Field Director</i>
1998	Parsons-Engineering Science, Inc.	<i>Field Technician</i>
1997	Dames and Moore	<i>Field Director</i>
1997	John Milner and Associates, Inc.	<i>Field Technician</i>
1997	Tetra Tech, Inc.	<i>Field Director</i>
1997	Vinyard Shipbuilding Company	<i>Principal Investigator</i>
1996	John Milner and Associates, Inc.	<i>Field Technician</i>
1995	L'Hermine Wreck Investigation	<i>Field Technician</i>
1995	Stonewall Wreck Excavations	<i>Field Technician</i>
1995	Parsons-Engineering Science, Inc.	<i>Field Technician.</i>
1994	Hunter Research, Inc.	<i>Field Technician</i>
1993	Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Resource Associates, Inc.	<i>Field Technician</i>
1992 - 1993	Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc.	<i>Field Technician</i>
1992	Parsons-Engineering Science, Inc.	<i>Field Technician</i>
1989 - 1992	University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research	<i>Field Technician</i>

Publications

“Caught Between Wood and Steel: The Vinyard Shipbuilding Company,” Fully, Freely & Entirely. Delaware Heritage Commission, Winter 1997.

“Shipwrecks? We Don’t Need No Stinking Shipwrecks!,” Stem to Stern, East Carolina University, Fall 1997.

Professional Affiliations

Divers Alert Network

Middle Atlantic Archaeological Society

National Association of Underwater Instructors (Inst. #10190)

International Association Nitrox & Technical Divers (#10852)

Archaeological Society of Delaware

Steamship Historical Society of America

Travis Beckwith
Architectural Historian

Travis has over five years experience in the field of historic preservation and public history. His experiences include historic resource survey, primary historic research, historic structures rehabilitation, historic downtown revitalization, Determinations of Eligibility, Determinations of Effect, and Native American consultation. He successfully completed over 100 Section 106 investigations in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Delaware, and Michigan. Travis exceeds the professional qualifications for Architectural Historians as outlined in 36 CFR Part 61.

Education

2001 MA Colorado State University, History/Historic Preservation

1997 BA University of Maine at Farmington, History

Professional Experience

2003-Present A.D. Marble & Company, Inc. *Architectural Historian*

2001-2002 BL Companies, Inc. *Architectural Historian*

2001 Colorado Cooperative *Archivist, Weld County Records*
Extension *Management Project*

2000 EHT Traceries, Inc. *Research Historian*

1999 Maine Preservation, Inc. *Intern, Maine's Most Endangered*
Properties

Publications

2002 "Historic Preservation Tax Incentive Program: Tools for Investing in Your Borough." *Pennsylvania Borough News* April 2002

2002 "Meriden as it Was-A Brief History of Meriden, Connecticut." *Meriden City Center Initiative, a Comprehensive Plan for Revitalization*. Meriden Connecticut.

Elizabeth Amisson
Architectural Historian

Ms. Amisson is an architectural historian with approximately five years of experience in cultural resource management. Her primary responsibilities consist of conducting historic research and historic architectural surveys, preparing historic contexts, and writing assessment of eligibility and effects reports for transportation projects. Ms. Amisson has identified, surveyed, and evaluated numerous residential, commercial, agricultural, industrial, and transportation-related resources in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Virginia. She is knowledgeable of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the identification and evaluation of historic resources, as well as the Section 106 Review process. She is also familiar with the guidelines established by the National Park Service for the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and has completed HAER recordation for the Department of the Navy. Ms. Amisson meets the National Park Service's professional requirements as specified in 36 CFR Part 61.

Education

1999 BS, Architectural Studies, Philadelphia University

Professional Experience

2002 – present A.D. Marble & Company *Architectural Historian*

1999 – 2002 Kise Straw & Kolodner, Inc. *Cultural Resources Specialist*

Professional Affiliations

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Vernacular Architecture Forum
Preservation Pennsylvania
Preservation New Jersey
Recent Past Preservation Network



Prepared by:
A.D. Marble & Company